

Arnold, E.  
101797818

10/797818

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 30 JAN 2006  
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 29 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 872967-60-7  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 29 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 872967-60-7

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

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\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
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for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and  
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of  
experimental property data in the original document. For information  
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

		E COPPER/CN 5
L1	1	S E3
		E SILVER/CN 5
L2	1	S E3
		E ZINC/CN 5
L3	1	S E3
		E ZINC ALLOY/CN
		E ZINC ALLOYS/CN
L4	104237	S (ZINC ALLOY? OR COPPER ALLOY?)/CN
		E ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE/CN 5
L5	381	S ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE ?/CN
		E NITRIDE/CN 5
L7	21	S NITRIDE ?/CN
		E CARBIDE/CN
L8	6	S E3-8
L10	201	S CHROMIUM NITRIDE?/CN
L11	2123	S TITANIUM NITRIDE?/CN
L12	3	S L1 OR L2 OR L3
L13	2649	S L5 OR L10 OR L11 OR L7 OR L8

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 30 JAN 2006  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Jan 2006 VOL 144 ISS 6  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Jan 2006 (20060129/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L1	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	COPPER/CN
L2	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SILVER/CN
L3	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ZINC/CN
L4	104237	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(ZINC ALLOY? OR COPPER ALLOY?)/CN
L5	381	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE ?/CN
L7	21	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	NITRIDE ?/CN
L8	6	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(CARBIDE/CN OR "CARBIDE (C174-)" /CN OR "CARBIDE (C254-)" /CN OR "CARBIDE (C334-)" /CN OR "CARBIDE (C414-)" /CN OR "CARBIDE (C94-)" /CN)
L10	201	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	CHROMIUM NITRIDE?/CN
L11	2123	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	TITANIUM NITRIDE?/CN
L12	3	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 OR L2 OR L3
L13	2649	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 OR L10 OR L11 OR L7 OR L8
L14	1959868	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L12 OR COPPER OR CU OR ZN OR ZINC OR SILVER OR AG
L15	71792	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L13 OR (CR OR CHROMIUM OR TI OR TITANIUM OR ZR OR ZIRCONIUM OR METAL) (5A)NITRIDE OR METAL (5A) CARBIDE
L16	11095	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L14 AND L15
L17	7515	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L16 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR L4 OR STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)
L19	18	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L17 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER? OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID? OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ED Entered STN: 09 Dec 2005  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1293913 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:38851  
TITLE: Manufacture of **stainless steel**  
products with **antibacterial** and

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antiwearing surfaces  
INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Peiqi; Mai, Qiao  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1570196	A	20050126	CN 2004-10027063	20040430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10027063	20040430

AB The title products consist of **stainless steel substrate** and several TiN and TiAgN coating layers, wherein the TiN and TiAgN coating layers are coated on the **substrate**, and can be one or more than one layer. The **silver** and titanium concentration in the coating layers are changed in gradient, i.e. the inner coating layer has lower **silver** content, and higher titanium content, while the outer coating layer has higher **silver** and lower titanium content. The products are manufactured by magnetron sputtering method, in which the target and the steel **substrate** are placed in a shield cover, and nitrogen gas is fed in during sputtering. The target can be TiAg **alloy**, a jointed target composed of Ti and **Ag**, or targets of Ti and **Ag** resp.

IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(manufacture of **stainless steel** products with **antibacterial** and antiwearing surfaces)

IT **25583-20-4P, Titanium nitride**  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of **stainless steel** products with **antibacterial** and antiwearing surfaces)

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ED Entered STN: 15 Sep 2005  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1000593 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:292651  
TITLE: **Antimicrobial** sanitary article  
INVENTOR(S): Lo, Wen-Li  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Globe Union Industrial Corp., Taiwan  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1574132	A2	20050914	EP 2004-256168	20041006
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
US 2005202099	A1	20050915	US 2004-797818	20040310

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CA 2461588 AA 20050922 CA 2004-2461588 20040322  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-797818 A 20040310

AB An **antimicrobial** sanitary ware includes a **substrate** and an **antimicrobial** film formed on the **substrate**. The **antimicrobial** film is made of a protective layer and **antimicrobial** metal particles that are dispersed in the protective layer. The protective layer is made from a compound selected from **metal nitrides** and **metal carbides**. The **antimicrobial** metal particles are made from a metal selected from **silver**, **zinc**, and **copper**.

IT 7440-22-4, **Silver**, biological studies  
7440-50-8, **Copper**, biological studies  
7440-66-6, **Zinc**, biological studies  
25658-42-8, **Zirconium nitride**  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**antimicrobial** sanitary article containing)  
IT 12705-37-2, **Chromium nitride**  
25583-20-4, **Titanium nitride**  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(protective layer; **antimicrobial** sanitary article containing)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 06 May 2004

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:368877 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:368738

TITLE: Prophylactic treatment methods using metal-containing materials

INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H.; Schechter, Paul; Demling, Robert H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nucfyrst Pharmaceuticals Corp., Can.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004037186	A2	20040506	WO 2003-US33431	20031022
WO 2004037186	C1	20040722		
WO 2004037186	A3	20041021		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2500829	AA	20040506	CA 2003-2500829	20031022

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US 2004110738 A1 20040610 US 2003-690710 20031022  
EP 1567101 A2 20050831 EP 2003-777778 20031022  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,  
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-420167P P 20021022

WO 2003-US33431 W 20031022

AB Prophylactic treatment methods are disclosed. The methods can include contacting an object and/or an area of a subject with a metal-containing material to reduce the occurrence of a condition at the same area or a different area of the subject. The metal-containing material can be e.g. an **antimicrobial** material, an anti-biofilm metal containing material, an **antibacterial** material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, an anti-proliferative material, an matrix metalloproteinase-modulating material, an atomically disordered, crystalline material, and/or a nanocryst. material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, nanocryst. **silver**-containing material.

IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, biological studies  
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(metal-containing materials for prophylactic treatment methods)

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 05 Mar 2004

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:179773 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:201481

TITLE: Washing machines for clothing provided with a device comprising a photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of negatively charged particles for control of growth of fungi and bacteria in the washing machine without causing ozone evolution

INVENTOR(S): Moriya, Yoshifumi; Nawama, Junichi; Kuchino, Kunikazu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004065427	A2	20040304	JP 2002-227106	20020805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-227106	20020805

AB The washing machines (A1) are provided with an air circulating device for circulation of air inside the washing machine, a photoelectron-evolving material (A), and a light source for irradiating UV rays onto A photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of neg. charged particles, or the washing machines comprise above A1 washing machines having the feature of detecting the amount of evolution of neg. charged particles by measuring the quantity of electricity flowing through the elec. connected circuit of A photoelectron-evolving material, or the washing machines comprise

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above A1 washing machines having A photoelectron-evolving material provided on an elec. connected elec. conductive material (B), or the washing machines comprise above A1 washing machines having A photoelectron-evolving material consisting of  $\geq 1$  type of material from Au, Pt, Ag, Cu, stainless steel, and titanium nitride. Clothing were washed in a washing machine having Au as A photoelectron-evolving material and stainless steel as B conductive material to cause evolution of neg. charged H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, or dust in air and give washed clothing.

IT 7440-50-8, Copper, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(conductive material; washing machines for clothing provided with device comprising photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of neg. charged particles for control of growth of fungi and bacteria in washing machine)

IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 25583-20-4, Titanium nitride

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(photoelectron-evolving material; washing machines for clothing provided with device comprising photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of neg. charged particles for control of growth of fungi and bacteria in washing machine)

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 04 Mar 2004

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:175708 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:200989

TITLE: Clothing dryers provided with a device comprising a photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of negatively charged particles for control of growth of fungi and bacteria in the dryer without causing ozone evolution

INVENTOR(S): Moriya, Yoshifumi; Nawama, Junichi; Kuchino, Kunikazu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2004065425	A2	20040304	JP 2002-227104	20020805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-227104	20020805

AB The dryers (A1) are provided with an air circulating device for circulation of air inside the dryer, a photoelectron-evolving material (A), and a light source for irradiating UV rays onto A photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of neg. charged particles, or the dryers comprise above A1 dryers having the feature of detecting the amount of evolution of neg. charged particles by measuring the quantity of electricity flowing through the elec. connected circuit of A photoelectron-evolving material, or the dryers comprise above A1 dryers having A photoelectron-evolving material provided on an elec. connected elec. conductive material (B), or the dryers comprise above A1 dryers having A photoelectron-evolving

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materials consisting of  $\geq 1$  type of material from Au, Pt, Ag, Cu, stainless steel, and titanium nitride. Clothing were dried in a dryer having Au as A photoelectron-evolving material and stainless steel as B conductive material to cause evolution of neg. charged H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, or dust in air and give dried clothing.

IT 7440-50-8, Copper, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (conductive material; clothing dryers provided with device comprising photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of neg. charged particles for control of growth of fungi and bacteria in dryer)

IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 25583-20-4, Titanium nitride

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (photoelectron-evolving material; clothing dryers provided with device comprising photoelectron-evolving material for evolution of neg. charged particles for control of growth of fungi and bacteria in dryer)

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 17 Oct 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:817929 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:302078

TITLE: Methods of treating skin and integument conditions with metal-containing compounds

INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E.; Gillis, Scott H.; Schechter, Paul; Wright, John B.; Lam, Kan; Yin, Hua Qing Can.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 159,587.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 23

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003194444	A1	20031016	US 2002-277362	20021022
US 2002192298	A1	20021219	US 2001-840637	20010423
US 2002051824	A1	20020502	US 2001-916757	20010727
US 6692773	B2	20040217		
US 2003021854	A1	20030130	US 2002-131568	20020423
US 2003054046	A1	20030320	US 2002-131511	20020423
US 6939568	B2	20050906		
US 2003086977	A1	20030508	US 2002-128208	20020423
US 6989156	B2	20060124		
US 2003099718	A1	20030529	US 2002-131509	20020423
US 2003072810	A1	20030417	US 2002-159587	20020530
CA 2500836	AA	20040506	CA 2003-2500836	20031022
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
WO 2004037187	C1	20040722		
WO 2004037187	A3	20040902		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,

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SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN,  
YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,  
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,  
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,  
NE, SN, TD, TG  
US 2004131698 A1 20040708 US 2003-690724 20031022  
US 2004129112 A1 20040708 US 2003-690774 20031022  
US 2004191329 A1 20040930 US 2003-690715 20031022  
EP 1575552 A2 20050921 EP 2003-781362 20031022  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,  
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
US 2004176312 A1 20040909 US 2004-770132 20040202  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-628735 B2 20000727  
  
US 2001-285884P P 20010423  
  
US 2001-840637 A2 20010423  
  
US 2001-916757 A2 20010727  
  
US 2002-128208 A2 20020423  
  
US 2002-131509 A2 20020423  
  
US 2002-131511 A2 20020423  
  
US 2002-131568 A2 20020423  
  
US 2002-159587 A2 20020530  
  
US 2002-277298 A 20021022  
  
US 2002-277320 A 20021022  
  
US 2002-277356 A 20021022  
  
US 2002-277358 A 20021022  
  
US 2002-277362 A 20021022  
  
US 2002-277673 A 20021022  
  
US 2003-364983 A 20030212  
  
US 2003-690715 A2 20031022  
  
US 2003-690724 A2 20031022  
  
US 2003-690774 A2 20031022  
  
WO 2003-US33446 W 20031022

AB Methods of treating skin and integument conditions, particularly with metal-containing compds., are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an **antimicrobial** material, an **antibacterial** material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material,

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a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, **silver**-containing material. Patients with psoriasis were treated with dressings coated with nanocryst. **silver**.

IT **7440-22-4D, Silver**, compds.

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (metal-containing compds. for treating skin and integument conditions)

IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (nanocryst., coatings on dressings; metal-containing compds. for treating skin and integument conditions)

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 03 Oct 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777126 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:281256

TITLE: Methods of treating conditions with a metal-containing material

INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E.; Gillis, Scott H.; Schechter, Paul; Naylor, Antony G.; Moxham, Peter H.; Wright, John B.; Lam, Kan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 42 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 159,587.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 23

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003185901	A1	20031002	US 2002-277358	20021022
US 2002192298	A1	20021219	US 2001-840637	20010423
US 2002051824	A1	20020502	US 2001-916757	20010727
US 6692773	B2	20040217		
US 2003021854	A1	20030130	US 2002-131568	20020423
US 2003054046	A1	20030320	US 2002-131511	20020423
US 6939568	B2	20050906		
US 2003086977	A1	20030508	US 2002-128208	20020423
US 6989156	B2	20060124		
US 2003099718	A1	20030529	US 2002-131509	20020423
US 2003072810	A1	20030417	US 2002-159587	20020530
CA 2500836	AA	20040506	CA 2003-2500836	20031022
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
WO 2004037187	C1	20040722		
WO 2004037187	A3	20040902		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,

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SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,  
NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004131698	A1	20040708	US 2003-690724	20031022
US 2004129112	A1	20040708	US 2003-690774	20031022
US 2004191329	A1	20040930	US 2003-690715	20031022
EP 1575552	A2	20050921	EP 2003-781362	20031022
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004176312	A1	20040909	US 2004-770132	20040202
US 2005129624	A1	20050616	US 2004-985204	20041110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-628735	B2 20000727
			US 2001-285884P	P 20010423
			US 2001-840637	A2 20010423
			US 2001-916757	A2 20010727
			US 2002-128208	A2 20020423
			US 2002-131509	A2 20020423
			US 2002-131511	A2 20020423
			US 2002-131568	A2 20020423
			US 2002-159587	A2 20020530
			US 2002-277298	A 20021022
			US 2002-277320	A 20021022
			US 2002-277356	A 20021022
			US 2002-277358	A 20021022
			US 2002-277362	A 20021022
			US 2002-277673	A 20021022
			US 2003-364983	A 20030212
			US 2003-690715	A2 20031022
			US 2003-690724	A2 20031022
			US 2003-690774	A2 20031022
			WO 2003-US33446	W 20031022

AB Methods of treating conditions with a metal-containing material are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, e.g., an **antimicrobial** material, an **antibacterial** material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, **silver**-containing material. **Antimicrobial** metals (6 mg) with atomic disorder, in a free-standing powder form, are sprinkled lightly onto a burned

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

tissue, and thereafter wet with a light spray of water or wound exudate or transdermal water loss or other body fluids, so as to provide an **antimicrobial** treatment to the burned tissue. The treatment is repeated every 24 h until the therapeutic effects are no longer needed.

IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, biological studies  
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(methods of treating conditions with metal-containing material)

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:757026 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:265767

TITLE: Dry powders of metal-containing compounds

INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H.; Schechter, Paul; Burrell, Robert E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nucrust Pharmaceuticals Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.Ser.No. 159,587.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 23

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003180378	A1	20030925	US 2002-277298	20021022
US 6866871	B2	20050315		
US 2002192298	A1	20021219	US 2001-840637	20010423
US 2002051824	A1	20020502	US 2001-916757	20010727
US 6692773	B2	20040217		
US 2003021854	A1	20030130	US 2002-131568	20020423
US 2003054046	A1	20030320	US 2002-131511	20020423
US 6939568	B2	20050906		
US 2003086977	A1	20030508	US 2002-128208	20020423
US 6989156	B2	20060124		
US 2003099718	A1	20030529	US 2002-131509	20020423
US 2003072810	A1	20030417	US 2002-159587	20020530
CA 2500836	AA	20040506	CA 2003-2500836	20031022
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
WO 2004037187	C1	20040722		
WO 2004037187	A3	20040902		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004131698	A1	20040708	US 2003-690724	20031022
US 2004129112	A1	20040708	US 2003-690774	20031022
US 2004191329	A1	20040930	US 2003-690715	20031022

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

EP 1575552                    A2        20050921        EP 2003-781362                    20031022  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,  
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
US 2004176312                    A1        20040909        US 2004-770132                    20040202  
US 2005136128                    A1        20050623        US 2004-998499                    20041129  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    US 2000-628735                    B2 20000727  
  
US 2001-840637                    A2 20010423  
US 2001-916757                    A2 20010727  
US 2002-128208                    A2 20020423  
US 2002-131509                    A2 20020423  
US 2002-131511                    A2 20020423  
US 2002-131568                    A2 20020423  
US 2002-159587                    A2 20020530  
US 2001-285884P                    P 20010423  
US 2002-277298                    A 20021022  
US 2002-277320                    A 20021022  
US 2002-277356                    A 20021022  
US 2002-277358                    A 20021022  
US 2002-277362                    A 20021022  
US 2002-277673                    A 20021022  
US 2003-364983                    A 20030212  
US 2003-690715                    A2 20031022  
US 2003-690724                    A2 20031022  
US 2003-690774                    A2 20031022  
WO 2003-US33446                    W 20031022

AB    The invention relates to dry powders of metal-containing compds., as well as their preparation and use, particularly in the treatment of a subject having an undesirable condition. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an **antimicrobial** material, an **antibacterial** material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, **silver**-containing material. For example, a bilayer nanocryst. **silver** coating on a high-d. polyethylene dressing material was prepared for treatment of hyperproliferative skin disease.

IT    **7440-22-4, Silver**, biological studies  
RL: DEV (Device component use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

Searcher        :        Shears        571-272-2528

10/797818

(nanocryst.; dry powders of metal-containing compds. for therapeutic uses)

REFERENCE COUNT: 219 THERE ARE 219 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 Feb 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154658 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:208362

TITLE: Member excellent in **antibacterial** and/or antialgal effects and process for producing the same

INVENTOR(S): Urushihara, Wataru; Nakayama, Takenori; Yamada, Sadako

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Kobe Seiko Sho, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003016595	A1	20030227	WO 2002-JP8296	20020815
W: AU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
JP 2003138386	A2	20030514	JP 2002-116678	20020418
EP 1420084	A1	20040519	EP 2002-760646	20020815
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004047899	A1	20040311	US 2003-466547	20030724
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-250465	A 20010821
			JP 2002-116678	A 20020418
			WO 2002-JP8296	W 20020815

AB A member having excellent **antibacterial** and/or antialgal effects which is coated with a surface-treatment film having at least a layer having an **antibacterial** and/or antialgal effects laminated between the outermost surface functional layer and a base layer, characterized in that the **antibacterial** and/or antialgal layer contains 80% or more of Ni, 0.1 to 10% of P and 0.0001 to 1% of H, and the outermost surface functional layer is provided with holes penetrating into the surface of the **antibacterial** and/or antialgal layer at a ratio of the opening area to the total visual plane area of 0.001 to 10%, or in case where the member is soaked in still H<sub>2</sub>O at 30°, Ni is eluted therefrom at a rate of 0.1 to 50 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/wk.

IT 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses 11116-16-8,

Titanium nitride

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(member excellent in **antibacterial** and/or antialgal effects)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 01 Dec 2002

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:908704 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:138625

TITLE: Bio-functionalization of titanium surfaces for  
dental implants

AUTHOR(S): Yoshinari, Masao; Matsuzaka, Kenichi; Inoue,  
Takashi; Oda, Yutaka; Shimono, Masaki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Oral Health Science Center, Department of Dental  
Materials Science, Tokyo Dental College, Chiba,  
261-8502, Japan

SOURCE: Materials Transactions (2002), 43(10), 2494-2501  
CODEN: MTARCE; ISSN: 1345-9678

PUBLISHER: Japan Institute of Metals

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Since dental implants are used in contact with many different tissues,  
it is necessary to have optimum surface compatibility with the host  
bone tissues and soft tissues. Furthermore, dental implant surfaces  
exposed to the oral cavity must remain plaque-free. Such materials  
can be created under well-controlled conditions by modifying the  
surfaces of metals that contact those tissues. "Tissue-compatible  
implants," which are compatible with all host tissues, must integrate  
with bone tissue, easily form hemidesmosomes, and prevent bacterial  
adhesion. This research was aimed at developing such  
tissue-compatible implants by modifying titanium surfaces using a dry  
process for closely adhering to the titanium **substrate** and  
ensuring good wear resistance. The process includes ion beam dynamic  
mixing (thin calcium phosphates), ion implantation, titania spraying,  
ion plating and ion beam mixing. At the bone tissue/implant  
interface, a thin calcium phosphate coating and rapid heating with IR  
radiation was effective in controlling the dissoln. without cracking  
the coating. This thin calcium phosphate coating may directly promote  
osteogenesis, but also enable immobilization of functional proteins or  
drugs such as bisphosphonate for drug delivery system. At the oral  
fluid/implant interface, an alumina coating and F+-implantation were  
responsible for inhibiting the adhesion of microbial plaque. In  
conclusion, dry-process surface modification is useful in controlling  
the physicochem. nature of surfaces, including the surface energy and  
the surface elec. charge, and in developing tissue-compatible  
implants.

IT 7440-22-4, **Silver**, biological studies

7440-66-6, **Zinc**, biological studies

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);  
PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(adhesion of oral bacteria on surface-modified titanium)

IT 25583-20-4, **Titanium nitride**

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);  
PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(coating; adhesion of oral bacteria on surface-modified titanium)

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR  
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 25 Sep 2002

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:728807 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:267112

TITLE: Manufacture of **anti-bacterial**  
sintered materials

INVENTOR(S): Mizutori, Shigeji; Matsushita, Isao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002274970	A2	20020925	JP 2001-76760	20010316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-76760	20010316

AB The sintered materials contain inorg minerals and **anti-bacterial** metals. Preferably, the inorg. minerals include zeolite, sepiolite, kieselguhr, sericite, kaolin, pyroferrite and/or montmorillonite, and the **anti-bacterial** metals include **Ag, Cu, Zn**, their **carbide**, nitride and/or oxide. The sintered materials are manufactured by: mixing the raw materials to form a paste, molding, and firing at 500-900°.

IT 7440-22-4, **Silver**, processes 7440-50-8,  
**Copper**, processes 7440-66-6, **Zinc**,  
processes

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(**anti-bacterial**; manufacture of **anti-bacterial** sintered materials containing inorg. minerals and **anti-bacterial** metals)

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 01 Jul 2002

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:492349 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:99068

TITLE: Metal-treated **antibacterial** activated  
carbon and method for its manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Oh, Won Chun; Lee, Yeong Hoon; Kim, Bum Su

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000075343	A	20001215	KR 1999-19883	19990531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-19883	19990531

AB Metal-treated active carbon with high sp. surface area and good  
**anti-bacterial** nature is provided by a simplified

method for efficiency. The method comprises mixing a thermosetting **plastic** powders like phenol resins with one or a mixture of two **metal** precursor powders selected from sulfide, **nitride**, chloride, and carbonate of any transition metals including **silver, copper**, cadmium to sinter, carbonize and treat with steam for activation. The product catalyzes activation of carbon to obtain high sp. surface area and **anti-bacterial** function from metal precursors.

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:448379 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:308803

TITLE: Influence of surface modifications to titanium on **antibacterial** activity in vitro

AUTHOR(S): Yoshinari, M.; Oda, Y.; Kato, T.; Okuda, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dental Materials Science and Oral Health Science Center, Tokyo Dental College, Masago, Mihama-ku, Chiba, 261-8502, Japan

SOURCE: Biomaterials (2001), 22(14), 2043-2048

CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The **antibacterial** effect of surface modifications to titanium on Porphyromonas gingivalis ATCC 33277 and Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans ATCC 43718 was evaluated. Surface modifications were performed with dry processes including ion implantation (Ca+, N+, F+), oxidation (anode oxidation, titania spraying), ion plating (TiN, alumina), and ion beam mixing (**Ag**, Sn, **Zn**, Pt) with Ar+ on polished pure titanium plates. F+-implanted specimens significantly inhibited the growth of both P. gingivalis and A. actinomycetemcomitans than the polished titanium. The other surface-modified specimens did not exhibit effective **antibacterial** activity against both bacteria. No release of the fluorine ion was detected from F-implanted specimens under dissoln. testing. This result and the characterization of the F+-implanted surfaces suggested that the possible **antibacterial** mechanism of the F+-implanted specimen was caused by the formation of a metal fluoride complex on the surfaces. In addition, F+-implanted surfaces did not inhibit the proliferation of fibroblast L929-cells. These findings indicate that surface modification by means of a dry process is useful in providing **antibacterial** activity of oral bacteria to titanium implants exposed to the oral cavity.

IT 7440-22-4, **Silver**, processes 7440-66-6,

**Zinc**, processes 25583-20-4, **Titanium**

**nitride** (TiN)

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)

(**titanium** surface modifications effect on

**antibacterial** activity)

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 20 Sep 2000

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:657978 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:241643



TITLE: **Anti-bacterial** porous molded body and its manufacture  
 INVENTOR(S): Mizutori, Shigeji; Morino, Gunji  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000256075	A2	20000919	JP 1999-64886	19990311
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-64886	19990311

AB The molded body is made from a composition containing C and/or **ceramic**, and 0.01-20 weight% of an **anti-bacterial** metal. Preferably, the **anti-bacterial** metal is **Ag**, **Cu**, **Ti**, **Zn**, their carbide, **nitride** and/or oxide. The molded body is manufactured by: forming a paste containing  $\geq 1$  kinds of powders of petroleum pitch, coal pitch or thermosetting resin,  $\geq 1$  kinds of metals of **Ag**, **Cu**, **Ti** or **Zn**, their organic complex or metal salt, water or hydrophilic organic solvent, molding the paste, firing at 500-1000°, and activating.

IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, processes **7440-50-8, Copper**, processes **7440-66-6, Zinc**, processes

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (**anti-bacterial** metal; for manufacture of **anti-bacterial** porous molded body)

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 04 Apr 2000

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:215852 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:233025

TITLE: **Substrate** coated with **antibacterial** photocatalyst film and hard film for electric razor blade, etc., and its manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Hirano, Hitoshi; Domoto, Yoichi; Kuramoto, Keiichi; Tarui, Hisaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000094564	A2	20000404	JP 1998-265389	19980918
JP 3695953	B2	20050914		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-265389	19980918

AB The **substrate** is manufactured by forming a film which shows

photocatalytic cleaning action on one side of a parent material and forming a hard film such as **ceramic** coating on the other side by irradiating the surface with metals or semiconductor materials and mols., atoms, ions, or radicals of gas containing  $\geq 1$  selected from N, O, and C. The photocatalyst film may contain C and the C is functionally gradient. The **substrate**, especially, suitable for an outer blade of an elec. razor, shows high wear resistance, erosion resistance, and good sliding property. A Ni outer shaver blade was coated with a Si film (interlayer) by magnetron sputtering and then simultaneously irradiated with Ar plasma and CH<sub>4</sub> gas to form a hard C film. The other side of the blade was coated with TiO<sub>2</sub> showing Vickers hardness 1000 by magnetron sputtering.

IT **25658-42-8, Zirconium nitride (ZrN)**  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (**substrate** coated with **antibacterial** photocatalyst film and hard **ceramic** film for elec. razor blade)

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 1998

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:239138 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:296223  
 TITLE: Solid filter  
 INVENTOR(S): Huder, Marcel  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Huder, Marcel, Switz.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 9815337	A2	19980416	WO 1997-CH380	19971008
W: IL, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1996-2465	A 19961010

AB A solid filter is disclosed for filtering bacterial and/or germ-contaminated fluids, in which the solid filter has a **Ag** and hard material (e.g., NbN, CrN, ZrN, TiN, TiAlN) coating at least on the side in contact with the bacterial and/or germ-contaminated fluid. The filter body can be made of metal or **ceramic**. The **silver** acting as a **bactericide** may be part either of the coating or of the filter body. In the case of **ceramic** filters, **Ag** particles can be applied on the pores and then coated.

IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, uses **24094-93-7, Chromium nitride (CrN) 25583-20-4, Titanium nitride (TiN) 25658-42-8, Zirconium nitride (ZrN)**  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)  
 (in filter with **bactericidal** effect)

L19 ANSWER 17 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 05 Feb 1994

10/797818

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:62345 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:62345  
TITLE: **Anti-microbial** coating of  
medical devices by vapor deposition techniques  
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert Edward; Morris, Larry R.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Westaim Technologies Inc., Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9323092	A1	19931125	WO 1993-CA201	19930519
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1082625	A	19940223	CN 1993-107703	19930518
CN 1066783	B	20010606		
IL 105726	A1	19980222	IL 1993-105726	19930518
AU 9340558	A1	19931213	AU 1993-40558	19930519
AU 673170	B2	19961031		
EP 641224	A1	19950308	EP 1993-909715	19930519
EP 641224	B1	19980819		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
HU 69766	A2	19950928	HU 1994-3317	19930519
HU 217644	B	20000328		
JP 08500392	T2	19960116	JP 1993-519731	19930519
JP 2947934	B2	19990913		
AT 169829	E	19980915	AT 1993-909715	19930519
ES 2119899	T3	19981016	ES 1993-909715	19930519
BR 9306613	A	19981208	BR 1993-6613	19930519
RU 2131269	C1	19990610	RU 1994-46003	19930519
CA 2134217	C	20000411	CA 1993-2134217	19930519
US 5770255	A	19980623	US 1993-128027	19930929
US 5753251	A	19980519	US 1995-459474	19950602
US 6017553	A	20000125	US 1995-459469	19950602
US 6238686	B1	20010529	US 1997-882286	19970625
HK 1011939	A1	20000505	HK 1998-113016	19981209
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-885758	A 19920519
			US 1993-57968	A 19930507
			WO 1993-CA201	A 19930519
			US 1993-154694	A3 19931118

AB **Anti-microbial** coatings of medical devices are formed by depositing a biocompatible metal by vapor deposition techniques to produce atomic disorder in the coating such that a sustained release of metal ions sufficient to produce an **anti-microbial** effect is achieved. Preferred deposition conditions to achieve atomic disorder include a lower than normal **substrate** temperature, and one or more of a higher than normal working gas pressure and a lower than normal angle of incidence of

coating flux. A medical suture was coated by magnetron sputtering an **Ag-Cu alloy** onto the surface to a thickness of 0.45µm using Ar gas working pressure of 30 mTorr at 0.5KW power. The zone of inhibition of Staphylococcus aureus by the coated suture was 13mm as compared to no zone of inhibition for the uncoated suture.

- IT **7440-22-4, Silver**, biological studies  
**7440-50-8, Copper**, biological studies  
**7440-66-6, Zinc**, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(**antibacterial** coating of medical devices by intert metal salts and)

- IT **11144-43-7, Copper silver alloy**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(**antibacterial** coating of medical devices by metals and)

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 06 Mar 1992

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:86042 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:86042

TITLE: Treatment of screens for improved durability

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Masayuki; Nishibayashi, Yoshibumi;  
 Yamaguchi, Sanji; Suzuki, Toshikazu; Nakajima, Eigo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Suzutora Seisen Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 03236962	A2	19911022	JP 1990-32667	19900214
JP 06061926	B4	19940817		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-32667	19900214

AB The title process involves drying of synthetic fiber-based sheet screen (e.g., nonwoven polyester fabric) for filters and printing screens to moisture content <0.1%, followed by sputter-coating with **metals, alloys, metal oxides, metal nitrides**, etc. to a thickness of 100-10,000 Å. **Cu** used for coating also shows **antimicrobial** and algicidal effects.

- IT **7440-50-8, Copper**, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(polyester nonwoven fabric screens sputter-coated with, for improved durability and **antimicrobial** and algicidal effects)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006  
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FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006  
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FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

L20 5865 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR  
STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L21 29 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
L22 29 DUP REM L21 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-512429 [52] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-155364  
TITLE: Production of fine particle material, used in tape  
cast for making e.g. piezomotor, involves introducing  
at least one substance in at least one fluid(s) into  
vessel and allowing substances to precipitate on  
surface of material.  
DERWENT CLASS: A97 J04  
INVENTOR(S): FELSVANG, K; IVERSEN, S B; LARSEN, T; LUETHJE, V  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCFT-N) SCF TECHNOLOGIES AS  
COUNTRY COUNT: 108  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005058472	A2	20050630	(200552)*	EN	53
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005058472	A2	WO 2004-DK888	20041219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DK 2003-1899 20031219  
AN 2005-512429 [52] WPIDS  
AB WO2005058472 A UPAB: 20050815  
NOVELTY - The production of a fine particle material involves

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

introducing at least one substance contained (e.g. dissolved or dispersed) in at least one fluid(s) into a vessel containing at least one section(s) comprising a material; and causing and/or allowing the substances to precipitate at least partly as primary particles on the surface of the material. The fluid(s) is in a supercritical state before or after introducing into the vessel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an apparatus comprising at least one device(s) adapted to carry out the production of the particles;

(2) a tape cast for tape casting comprising primary particles deposited on a carrier film;

(3) an item having a hard nanocrystalline coating comprising primary particles of alumina and zirconia, where the coating has a hardness of at least 10 (preferably 25) GPA or has a scratch and wear resistance of at least 30 (preferably 45) N; and

(4) a mechanical part with the hard nanocrystalline coating, where the coating is applied to the surface of the material.

USE - Used for the production of fine particles; in tape cast for tape casting suitable for production of **ceramic** material, e.g. piezomotor; in mechanical parts (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The process provides the fine particles in large scale with sufficient homogeneity and reproducibility at affordable costs.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figures show an example of a vessel containing a high surface area fiber material, a randomly packed fiber material, a reactant adsorbed to the fiber material, primary particles formed on the surface of the fiber, and harvesting of the deposited particles.

Dwg.1/8

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-417617 [42] WPIDS  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-425023 [43]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-338830  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-127903  
 TITLE: **Antimicrobial**, non-cytotoxic composite for coating medical products or instruments comprises a biocide layer with a covering transport control layer.  
 DERWENT CLASS: D22 E37 P34  
 INVENTOR(S): SALZ, D; STEINRUECKE, P; VISSING, K; WAGENER, M; VISSING, K D  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOG-N) BIO GATE BIOINNOVATIVE MATERIALS GMBH; (FRAU) FRAUNHOFER GES FOERDERUNG ANGEWANDTEN EV  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 108  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG																
WO 2005048708	A1	20050602	(200542)*	GE	34																
RW:	AT	BE	BG	BW	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EA	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GH	GM	GR	HU	IE	IS
	IT	KE	LS	LU	MC	MW	MZ	NA	NL	OA	PL	PT	RO	SD	SE	SI	SK	SL	SZ	TR	TZ
	UG	ZM	ZW																		
W:	AE	AG	AL	AM	AT	AU	AZ	BA	BB	BG	BR	BW	BY	BZ	CA	CH	CN	CO	CR	CU	CZ
	DE	DK	DM	DZ	EC	EE	EG	ES	FI	GB	GD	GE	GH	GM	HR	HU	ID	IL	IN	IS	JP
	KE	KG	KP	KR	KZ	LC	LK	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	MA	MD	MG	MK	MN	MW	MX	MZ	NA
	NI	NO	NZ	OM	PG	PH	PL	PT	RO	RU	SC	SD	SE	SG	SK	SL	SY	TJ	TM	TN	TR
	TT	TZ	UA	UG	US	UZ	VC	VN	YU	ZA	ZM	ZW									

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DE 10353756 A1 20050630 (200544)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005048708	A1	WO 2004-EP13030	20041117
DE 10353756	A1	DE 2003-10353756	20031117

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2003-10353756 20031117

AN 2005-417617 [42] WPIDS

CR 2005-425023 [43]

AB WO2005048708 A UPAB: 20050725

NOVELTY - A composite comprises

(a) a layer containing a biocide; and covering this

(b) a transport control layer of thickness and porosity such as to allow passage of an **antimicrobial** and non-cytotoxic amount of the biocide.

USE - The composite is used as a coating on a solid **substrate**, especially on a medical product such as a catheter, wound covering, contact lens, surgical nail or screw, bone-fixing nail, dental implant, medical instrument, hygiene product (especially a bandage or diaper), packaging for medical or hygiene product, food processing device or special products with hygiene requirements (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composite adheres well to a variety of **substrates**, contains a minimum of biocide and is transparent and hydrolysis resistant.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a cross-section of an **antimicrobial**, non-cytotoxic composite with a **silver**-containing biocide layer and a plasma polymer layer.  
Dwg.1/2

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-027197 [03] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-479009 [45]; 2004-498301 [47]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-023686

DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-009233

TITLE: Coating a surface of **substrate** for e.g. filter, by evenly coating bonding material with single layer of uniform dry particles, where dry particles have electrical or electrostatic charge opposite electrical charge of bonding material.

DERWENT CLASS: A35 A82 G02 P42 X25

INVENTOR(S): NESBITT, B

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NESB-I) NESBITT B

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005266170	A1	20051201	(200603)*		41

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005266170	A1 Cont of	US 2002-318503	20021212

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-318503 20021212; US  
2005-157001 20050620

AN 2006-027197 [03] WPIDS  
CR 2004-479009 [45]; 2004-498301 [47]  
AB US2005266170 A UPAB: 20060112

NOVELTY - Coating a surface of **substrate** (102a), comprises evenly coating bonding material with single layer of uniform dry particles (106a), where dry particles have electrical or electrostatic charge opposite electrical charge of bonding material; partially curing the wet bonding material (104a) and the uniform dry particles; and applying a top coating to bonding material and dry particles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Coating a surface of **substrate**, comprises:

- (1) applying electrically or electrostatically grounded wet bonding material to surface of **substrate**;
- (2) evenly coating bonding material with single layer of uniform dry particles, where dry particles have electrical or electrostatic charge opposite electrical charge of bonding material;
- (3) partially curing the wet bonding material and the uniform dry particles; and
- (4) applying a top coating (108a) to bonding material and dry particles.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method of preparing a surface of a **substrate** for the application of a coating to the surface, comprising:

- (1) placing the **substrate** on a grounded support;
- (2) applying a wet electro-conductive bonding material to the surface of the **substrate**;
- (3) electrostatically attracting a single layer of substantially uniform dry particles to the wet electro-conductive bonding material;
- (4) partially curing the wet electro-conductive bonding material and the uniform dry particles; and
- (5) applying a top coating to the bonding material and dry particles.

USE - For coating a surface of a **substrate**, e.g. metal, wood, **plastic** or glass (claimed), used for industrial sifters, strainers, and filters.

ADVANTAGE - The method enables a reinforced coating system to be evenly, uniformly and densely applied to the surface of a **substrate**. The underlayment can be used as a single process without any topcoats to provide adhesion of paper or grip or tractive strength as related to moving paper or other products with a roller at high speeds. Additionally, the underlayment could be created with approx. 30-40  $\mu$ m thick bonding material layer and an approx. 200  $\mu$ m sharp particles of aluminum oxide or boron nitride or other very high-wear resistant **ceramics** and provide an abrasive gripping surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is an enlarged fragmentary cross-sectional view of the coated **substrate**.

**Substrate** 102a

Wet bonding material 104a

Uniform dry particles 106a

Topcoating 108a

Dwg.1B/10



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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-457494 [46] WPIDS  
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82];  
2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07];  
2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63];  
2004-708482 [69]; 2005-434341 [44]  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-139046  
TITLE: Treating a subject having a condition, e.g. skin or  
respiratory condition such as psoriasis or asthma, by  
contacting area of subject having condition with  
nanocrystalline metal-containing compound by  
injection or inhalation.  
DERWENT CLASS: B06 D21  
INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; SCHECHTER, P  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005136128	A1	20050623	(200546)*		38

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005136128	A1 CIP of	US 2000-628735	20000727
	Provisional	US 2001-285884P	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-840637	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-916757	20010727
	CIP of	US 2002-128208	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131509	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131511	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131568	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-159587	20020530
	Cont of	US 2002-277298	20021022
		US 2004-998499	20041129

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2005136128	A1 CIP of	US 6692773

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-285884P 20010423; US  
2000-628735 20000727; US  
2001-840637 20010423; US  
2001-916757 20010727; US  
2002-128208 20020423; US  
2002-131509 20020423; US  
2002-131511 20020423; US  
2002-131568 20020423; US  
2002-159587 20020530; US  
2002-277298 20021022; US  
2004-998499 20041129

AN 2005-457494 [46] WPIDS  
CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

[06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57];  
 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979  
 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06];  
 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054  
 [63]; 2004-708482 [69]; 2005-434341 [44]

AB US2005136128 A UPAB: 20050720

**NOVELTY** - Treating a subject having a condition, e.g. skin or respiratory condition such as psoriasis, burn, eczema, asthma, emphysema, or bronchitis, includes contacting an area of the subject having the condition with nanocrystalline metal-containing compound by injecting or inhaling freestanding powder of nanocrystalline metal-containing compound.

**ACTIVITY** - Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic; Antipsoriatic; Antiinflammatory; Ophthalmological; Uropathic; Antiasthmatic; Respiratory-General; Antitubercular; Tuberculostatic; CNS-General; Antiarthritic; Antiarteriosclerotic; **Antibacterial**; Immunosuppressive; Cytostatic; Virucide; Gastrointestinal-General; Vasotropic; Fungicide.

**MECHANISM OF ACTION** - None given.

**USE** - For treating subject having a condition, e.g. bacterial, microbial, inflammatory, fungal, viral, autoimmune, idiopathic, or non-cancerous growth and cancerous skin condition, integument condition, respiratory condition, musculo-skeletal condition, circulatory condition, cancer, mucosal condition or serosal condition, dental condition, oral condition, or periodontal condition, such as burn, eczema, erythroderma, insect bite, mycosis fungoid, pyoderma gangrenosum, erythema multiforme, rosacea, onychomycosis, acne, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, pityriasis rubra pilaris, hyperpigmentation, vitiligo, hypertrophic scarring, keloid, lichen planus, age related skin disorder, hyperproliferative variant of the disorders of keratinization, lupus pneumonitis, asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, broncho-pulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary atelectasis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, sinusitis, pharyngitis, mucositis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, tendonitis, osteomyelitis, fibromyalgia, bursitis, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, septicemia, leukemia, ischemic vascular disease, lymphangitis, atherosclerosis, tumor and hematologic malignancies, pericarditis, Bowen's disease, prostatitis, digestive disorder, toxic epidermal necrolysis syndrome, Stevens Johnson syndrome, common cold, ear infection, sore throat, sexually transmitted disease, inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, hemorrhoid, thrush, or conjunctivitis (all claimed).

**ADVANTAGE** - Administration of nanocrystalline metal-containing compound is effective in treating specified conditions.  
 Dwg.0/9

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-434341 [44] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82];  
 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07];  
 2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63];  
 2004-708482 [69]; 2005-457494 [46]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-352492

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-133259

TITLE: Use of a nanocrystalline metal-containing compound to

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treat bacterial, microbial, inflammatory, fungal,  
viral, autoimmune, idiopathic, noncancerous growths  
or cancerous conditions of mucosa, serosa,  
circulation or respiration.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 B07 C03 D21 D22 P34  
INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; STILES, J A R; WRIGHT, J  
B; YIN, H Q  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
COUNTRY COUNT: 32  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005129624	A1	20050616	(200544)*		38
EP 1575552	A2	20050921	(200562)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005129624	A1 CIP of	US 2000-628735	20000727
		US 2001-840637	20010423
		US 2001-916757	20010727
		US 2002-128208	20020423
		US 2002-131509	20020423
		US 2002-131511	20020423
		US 2002-131568	20020423
		US 2002-159587	20020530
		US 2002-277358	20021022
		US 2004-985204	20041110
EP 1575552	A2	EP 2003-781362	20031022
		WO 2003-US33446	20031022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2005129624	A1 CIP of	US 6692773
EP 1575552	A2 Based on	WO 2004037187

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-277358 20021022; US  
2000-628735 20000727; US  
2001-840637 20010423; US  
2001-916757 20010727; US  
2002-128208 20020423; US  
2002-131509 20020423; US  
2002-131511 20020423; US  
2002-131568 20020423; US  
2002-159587 20020530; US  
2004-985204 20041110; US  
2002-277298 20021022; US  
2002-277320 20021022; US  
2002-277356 20021022; US  
2002-277362 20021022; US  
2002-277673 20021022; US  
2003-364983 20030212

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

AN 2005-434341 [44] WPIDS  
 CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69]; 2005-457494 [46]  
 AB US2005129624 A UPAB: 20050928  
 NOVELTY - Treatment of a subject having a condition (mucosal, serosal, respiratory, circulatory and musculoskeletal conditions), comprising contacting an area of the subject having the condition with a nanocrystalline metal-containing compound (I), is new.  
 ACTIVITY - **Antibacterial; Antimicrobial;** Antiinflammatory; Fungicide; Virucide; Immunosuppressive; Cytostatic; CNS-Gen.; Cardiant; Respiratory-Gen.; Auditory; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Vasotropic; Ophthalmological; Antiasthmatic; Antitubercular; Tuberculostatic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Muscular-Gen.; Osteopathic; Antiarthritic.  
 The ability of (I) (as **silver** mist) to treat bacterial conditions in lungs was tested using male Sprague-Dawley rats infected with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain 579. The results showed that there was a sharper decline in the numbers of bacteria present in lungs.  
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor; Cytokine production inhibitor.  
 USE - (I) is useful to treat bacterial, microbial, inflammatory, fungal, viral, autoimmune, idiopathic, noncancerous growths or cancerous conditions of mucosa or serosa (where the condition is pericarditis, Bowen's disease, stomatitis, prostatitis, sinusitis, digestive disorders, toxic epidermal necrolysis syndrome, Stevens Johnson syndrome, cystic fibrosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pharyngitis, common cold, ear infections, sore throat, sexually transmitted diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, hemorrhoids, thrush, dental conditions, oral conditions, conjunctivitis or periodontal conditions); respiration (where the condition is asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary atelectasis, tuberculosis, sinusitis, mucositis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or bronchiectasis); circulation (where the condition is arteriosclerosis, septicemia, leukemia, ischemic vascular disease, lymphangitis or atherosclerosis); and musculoskeleton (where the condition is tendonitis, osteomyelitis, fibromyalgia, bursitis or arthritis) (claimed).  
 ADVANTAGE - (I) comprising **silver**, lacks a toxic cation such as nitrate or sulfadiazine.  
 Dwg.0/9

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-319978 [33] WPIDS  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-261676  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-099848  
 TITLE: **Antimicrobial** stain resistant **substrate**, for wash basin and sink, includes film having siloxane bond formed on entire surface of film with surface hydroxyl group containing **antimicrobial** particles and exposed in island-like form.  
 DERWENT CLASS: D22 L01 P73  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MATU) MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

10/797818

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2005119026	A	20050512	(200533)*		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2005119026	A	JP 2003-353436	20031014

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2003-353436 20031014

AN 2005-319978 [33] WPIDS

AB JP2005119026 A UPAB: 20050524

NOVELTY - An **antimicrobial** stain resistant **substrate** has film having siloxane bond formed on entire surface of film having surface hydroxyl group and containing **antimicrobial** particles and exposed in island-like form.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for manufacture of **antimicrobial** stain resistant **substrate**, which involves forming the film containing **antimicrobial** particle and exposing in island-like form on a **substrate**, and immersing in solution containing a silane compound.

USE - Used for periphery of sanitation such as sink and bathtub of kitchen, toilet, washing machine, dishwasher and cooking appliance.

ADVANTAGE - **Antimicrobial** property and stain resistance are simultaneously provided to **substrate** surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the process figure of manufacture of **antimicrobial** stain resistant **substrate**. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Glass **substrate** 1,7

**Silver** oxide particles 2

Film having **silver** oxide particle 3

Solvent 6

Dwg.1/2

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-599246 [62] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-491613

TITLE: **Antimicrobial** sanitary ware e.g. soap holder, has **antimicrobial** film formed on **substrate**, which has protective layer in which **antimicrobial** metal particles comprising **silver** or **zinc**, are dispersed.

DERWENT CLASS: P28 P32 P34

INVENTOR(S): LO, W; LO, W L

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GLOB-N) GLOBE UNION IND CORP

COUNTRY COUNT: 35

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1574132	A2	20050914	(200562)*		6
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

US 2005202099 A1 20050915 (200562)  
CA 2461588 A1 20050922 (200571) # EN

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1574132	A2	EP 2004-256168	20041006
US 2005202099	A1	US 2004-797818	20040310
CA 2461588	A1	CA 2004-2461588	20040322

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-797818 20040310; CA  
2004-2461588 20040322

AN 2005-599246 [62] WPIDS

AB EP 1574132 A UPAB: 20050928

NOVELTY - The sanitary ware has an **antimicrobial** film formed on a **substrate** (2). The film has a protective layer (3) in which **antimicrobial** metal particles (4) are dispersed. The protective layer is made of a compound selected from **metal nitrides** or **metal carbides**. The **antimicrobial** metal particles are made from a metal selected from **silver, zinc, or copper**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacturing method of **antimicrobial** sanitary ware.

USE - **Antimicrobial** sanitary ware e.g. soap holder, towel bars, robe hangers, faucets, shower heads, shelves, paper holders, tumbler holders, door knobs.

ADVANTAGE - The **antimicrobial** film mitigates the growth of bacteria or fouling on the sanitary ware while maintaining the resistance to corrosion and wear of the sanitary ware which is constantly exposed to moisture.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a sectional view of the sanitary ware.

**substrate** 2  
protective layer 3  
**antimicrobial** metal particles 4  
Dwg.2/2

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-775643 [76] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-795183 [78]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-271627

TITLE: **Antimicrobial** pigments used for, e.g. inhibition of growth and/or progeny of microorganism, are obtained by agitating suspension comprising inorganic pigments and **silver** oxide.

DERWENT CLASS: D21 D22 G01

INVENTOR(S): BICARD-BENHAMOU, V; BRUNNER, M; BUCHHOLZ, H; MEDUSKI, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MERE) MERCK PATENT GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 108

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004092283	A2	20041028	(200476)*	EN	112
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM					

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ  
DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP  
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA  
NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR  
TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004092283	A2	WO 2004-EP3091	20040324

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-463726P 20030418

AN 2004-775643 [76] WPIDS

CR 2004-795183 [78]

AB WO2004092283 A UPAB: 20041206

NOVELTY - An **antimicrobial** pigment is obtained by agitating a suspension comprising inorganic pigments and **silver** oxide as **antimicrobial** compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for preparation of **antimicrobial** pigments comprising agitation of suspension comprising inorganic pigments and **silver** oxide as **antimicrobial** compound.

USE - Used for inhibition of growth and/or progeny of microorganism; formulations or applications consisting of cosmetic formulations, paints, inks, food coloring, home care products, animal care products, products for personal and work hygiene, contact lenses, chromatography materials, medical equipment, protective topicals, pharmaceutical, dermatological formulations, lacquers, coatings, and/or **plastics**; for oral care; and for prophylaxis and/or treatment of herpes (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The invention combines general properties of pigments or fillers with an **antimicrobial** activity without altering the properties of the pigments or fillers with respect to color, chroma, and tinting strength.  
Dwg.0/0

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-795183 [78] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-775643 [76]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-277515

TITLE: Formulations, useful for reducing undesirable side-effects caused by microorganisms, especially dandruff, acne and malodor, comprises pigments obtainable by agitating a suspension comprising one or more inorganic pigments and **silver** oxide.

DERWENT CLASS: B05 B06 D21

INVENTOR(S): BICARD-BENHAMOU, V; BRUNNER, M; BUCHHOLZ, H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MERE) MERCK PATENT GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 108

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004091567	A2	20041028	(200478)*	EN	96
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT					

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM  
ZW  
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ  
DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP  
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA  
NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR  
TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004091567	A2	WO 2004-EP3090	20040324

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-463726P 20030418

AN 2004-795183 [78] WPIDS

CR 2004-775643 [76]

AB WO2004091567 A UPAB: 20041206

NOVELTY - Formulations (A) for topical applications comprises pigments obtainable by agitating a suspension comprising one or more inorganic pigments and **silver** oxide, in order to reduce undesirable side-effects caused by microorganisms.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for preparation of (A) comprising agitating a suspension comprising one or more inorganic pigments and **silver** oxide and mixing the pigment with further ingredients suitable for formulations.

ACTIVITY - Antiseborrheic; Dermatological; **Antibacterial**; Virucide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (A) is useful for reducing undesirable side-effects (especially dandruff, acne and/or malodor) caused by microorganisms and also to treat/prevent acne, dandruff and/or malodor (claimed). (A) is useful for treating microbial infections e.g. Darier's disease, leucoplasia, leucoplasiform states, herpes of the skin and mucous membrane.

The ability of (A) to treat microbial infections was assessed using Pseudomonas suspension containing 8.5 multiply 10<sup>5</sup> germ cells/ml. The results showed that the number of cells after 10 days of treatment was 0 germ cell/ml.

ADVANTAGE - (A) shows good wrinkle hiding effects and gives a good skin feeling.  
Dwg.0/0

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-479009 [45] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-498301 [47]; 2006-027197 [03]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-377686

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-178323

TITLE: Coating surface of **substrate**, e.g. cooking device, container, comprises evenly coating bonding material with single layer of uniform dry particles and curing wet bonding material and dry particles.

DERWENT CLASS: A14 A28 A82 G02 P42

INVENTOR(S): NESBITT, B

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ORIO-N) ORION IND LTD; (NESB-I) NESBITT B

COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFORMATION:



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PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2004115477	A1	20040617	(200445)*		42
WO 2004055229	A2	20040701	(200445)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT					
KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE					
DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE					
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO					
NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ					
UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2003290973	A1	20040709	(200474)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004115477	A1	US 2002-318503	20021212
WO 2004055229	A2	WO 2003-US36604	20031114
AU 2003290973	A1	AU 2003-290973	20031114

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003290973	A1 Based on	WO 2004055229

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-318503 20021212

AN 2004-479009 [45] WPIDS

CR 2004-498301 [47]; 2006-027197 [03]

AB US2004115477 A UPAB: 20060112

NOVELTY - Coating a surface of a **substrate** comprises applying a wet bonding material (104f) to the surface of the **substrate** (102f); evenly coating the bonding material with a single layer of uniform dry particles (106c, 106d); at least partially curing the wet bonding material and the uniform dry particles; and applying a top coating (108f) to the bonding material and dry particles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a coated **substrate** comprising a **substrate** including a shape made of a magnetic material placed on a surface of the **substrate**; a wet bonding material layer applied to the surface of the **substrate**; and a layer of uniform dry magnetic particles applied to the wet bonding material layer, wherein the magnetic particles are attracted to the shape on the surface of the **substrate**.

USE - For coating the surface of a **substrate**, e.g. cooking device, multi-surface part, or container (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The dry particles increase the strength of the liquid coatings increasing solid particle density within the coating system to impart properties not available for the liquid coatings. The invention enables a user to easily introduce very heavy, dense, strong particles into a liquid coating and allows the user to apply very dense, heavy particles into and onto a wet bonding material layer followed by a subsequent wet topcoat layer which is cured as one contiguous material with reinforcement and underlayment strengthening coming from the added, dry particles.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an enlarged fragmentary side view of a coated **substrate** including

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spherical and flake-shaped particles distributed on the surface of the substrate with different densities.

Substrate 102f

Bonding material 104f

Dry particles 106c, 106d

Top coating 108f

Dwg.1H/10

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-328532 [30] WPIDS  
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-393598 [42]  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-124493  
TITLE: Composite material for external and/or internal  
association with a living body and for rapid release  
of a beneficial agent, comprises a core component  
fabricated from a material with a hardness greater  
than that of a first beneficial agent.  
DERWENT CLASS: B07  
INVENTOR(S): JOSHI, A V  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JOSH-I) JOSHI A V  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2004071784	A1	20040415	(200430)*		9

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004071784	A1 CIP of	US 2000-641120	20000817
		US 2003-607843	20030627

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2004071784	A1 CIP of	US 6602523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-607843 20030627; US  
2000-641120 20000817

AN 2004-328532 [30] WPIDS

CR 2002-393598 [42]

AB US2004071784 A UPAB: 20040511

NOVELTY - A composite material comprises a core component (12)  
fabricated from a material having a hardness greater than the hardness  
of a first beneficial agent (16) to increase bioavailability of the  
first beneficial agent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composite material suitable for external  
and/or internal association with a living body and for rapid release  
of a beneficial agent, comprises particles including a core component  
and beneficial agent(s). The core component has a surface (14) area  
less than approx. 10 M2/gm. It is a stable material and is an  
inorganic material from noble metals, metal  
oxides, metal nitrides, metal  
carbides, metal phosphates, metal  
carbonates, metal sulfates, metal halides, carbonaceous  
materials, ceramic materials, zeolites, and/or silicon

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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dioxide. The beneficial agent is adsorbed on at least a portion of the surface of the core component. The core component is fabricated from a material having a hardness greater than the hardness of the first beneficial agent to increase bioavailability of the first beneficial agent.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process for fabricating the inventive composite material for rapid release of a beneficial agent, comprising adsorbing the beneficial agent on at least a portion of the surface of the core component.

USE - For external and/or internal association with a living tissue and for rapid release of a beneficial agent.

ADVANTAGE - The invention enables increased bioavailability and/or activity of the beneficial agent, maximizes administration efficiency, and minimizes administration cost and/or toxicity.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic representation of a composite material.

Component 12

Surface 14

Beneficial agent 16

Dwg.1a/5

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-343289 [32] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-274274  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-131072  
TITLE: Film-containing **substrate** for printed wiring **substrates**, consists of film formed on specific portion or entire portion of silicone layer contained in base material.  
DERWENT CLASS: L03 V04  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NICV) NICHIDEN ANELVA KK  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2004099969	A	20040402	(200432)*		8

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2004099969	A	JP 2002-263476	20020910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2002-263476 20020910

AN 2004-343289 [32] WPIDS

AB JP2004099969 A UPAB: 20040520

NOVELTY - The film-containing **substrate** (1) comprises a **substrate** (10) consisting of a base material (11). The base material has three-dimensional structure whose surface at least consists of silicone layer (12). A specific portion of silicone layer or entire portion of silicone layer consists of a film (13) formed by chemical vapor deposition method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for manufacture of film-containing **substrate**.

USE - For printed wiring **substrates**, preferably flexible **substrates** used for household components and medical devices.

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ADVANTAGE - The film-containing **substrate** is inexpensive, and has excellent adhesion of film on base material through silicone layer, uniform thickness of the film, and coating property. The film-containing **substrate** has high density and high reliability of wiring in printed wiring **substrates**. The film-containing **substrate** consists of **copper** film which has excellent **antimicrobial** property.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structure of film-containing **substrate**.

film-containing **substrate** 1  
    **substrate** 10  
    base material 11  
        silicone layer 12  
    film 13  
Dwg.1/4

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-494004 [46] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-132264  
TITLE: Production of photo-catalytic structures in titanium  
oxide-containing layer involves heating, resulting in  
photo-hydrophilic and photolytic capabilities.  
DERWENT CLASS: D22 J04  
INVENTOR(S): HUNSCHKE, B; NEUMANN, F; RICKERS, C; THOMAS, M;  
VERGOHL, M; VERGOEHL, M  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FRAU) FRAUNHOFER GES FOERDERUNG ANGEWANDTEN; (FRAU)  
FRAUNHOFER GES FOERDERUNG ANGEWANDTEN EV  
COUNTRY COUNT: 103  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003051787	A2	20030626	(200346)*	GE	12
RW:	AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS				
	LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW				
W:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE				
	DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG				
	KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM				
	PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ				
	VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
AU 2002364289	A1	20030630	(200420)		
EP 1458654	A2	20040922	(200462)	GE	
	R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV				
	MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR				
KR 2004077862	A	20040907	(200506)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003051787	A2	WO 2002-EP14564	20021219
AU 2002364289	A1	AU 2002-364289	20021219
EP 1458654	A2	EP 2002-799062	20021219
		WO 2002-EP14564	20021219
KR 2004077862	A	KR 2004-709719	20040618

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
Searcher	:	Shears 571-272-2528

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AU 2002364289 A1 Based on WO 2003051787  
EP 1458654 A2 Based on WO 2003051787

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10162681 20011219

AN 2003-494004 [46] WPIDS

AB WO2003051787 A UPAB: 20030719

NOVELTY - The inactive layer is locally heated to effect modification, thus causing transition to a photo-catalytic form and confer photo-hydrophilicity. In addition or alternatively, photolytic capability is exhibited towards organic materials.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an arrangement, in which the titanium-oxide containing layer has catalytically-active and -inactive areas.

USE - To induce photo-hydrophilicity or photolytic effect in a layer including titanium dioxide, used to exploit photo-induced **anti-bacterial** effect in the layer; in a spotting procedure (all claimed), and also for use in various biotechnological procedures.

ADVANTAGE - Catalytic activity results from exposure to light of appropriate wavelength. The layer is preferably porous, and associated with a **substrate**. Known processes may be used to produce the layer, e.g. vacuum coating. Magnetron sputtering at 100-250 deg. C can also conveniently cause the modification. Diverse artificial or natural lighting sources induce the photo-catalytic effect. The effect is suppressed in darkness, and renewed on re-exposure.  
Dwg.0/0

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-468173 [44] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-372664

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-124762

TITLE: Water permeable sheet, used as recuperator membranes in fuel cell, has specified water vapor transmission rate and mean dimensional stability for wet or dry sheet.

DERWENT CLASS: A85 L03 P73 X16

INVENTOR(S): MACGLASHAN, G; MARSHALL, C; READ, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHES) LENZING AG; (UNIO) UCB SA

COUNTRY COUNT: 102

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG																
WO 2003030284	A1	20030410	(200344)*	EN	38																
RW:	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EA	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GH	GM	GR	IE	IT	KE	LS
	LU	MC	MW	MZ	NL	OA	PT	SD	SE	SK	SL	SZ	TR	TZ	UG	ZM	ZW				
W:	AE	AG	AL	AM	AT	AU	AZ	BA	BB	BG	BR	BY	BZ	CA	CH	CN	CO	CR	CU	CZ	DE
	DK	DM	DZ	EC	EE	ES	FI	GB	GD	GE	GH	GM	HR	HU	ID	IL	IN	IS	JP	KE	KG
	KP	KR	KZ	LC	LK	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	MA	MD	MG	MK	MN	MW	MX	MZ	NO	NZ	OM
	PH	PL	PT	RO	RÜ	SD	SE	SG	SI	SK	SL	TJ	TM	TN	TR	TT	TZ	UA	UG	US	UZ
	VC	VN	YU	ZA	ZM	ZW															
EP 1433214	A1	20040630	(200443)	EN																	
R:	AL	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	IE	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV
	MC	MK	NL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	TR												
AU 2002337127	A1	20030414	(200461)																		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003030284	A1	WO 2002-EP10648	20020923
EP 1433214	A1	EP 2002-772338	20020923
		WO 2002-EP10648	20020923
AU 2002337127	A1	AU 2002-337127	20020923

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1433214	A1 Based on	WO 2003030284
AU 2002337127	A1 Based on	WO 2003030284

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2001-24541 20011012; GB  
2001-23183 20010927

AN 2003-468173 [44] WPIDS

AB WO2003030284 A UPAB: 20030710

NOVELTY - A water permeable sheet has a water vapor transmission rate of at least 200 g2/m2/day at 25 deg. C and 75% relative humidity, and a mean dimensional stability (over 100 cycles) for a wet or dry sheet in any direction parallel to the sheet surface of less than 15% change in linear dimension.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A water permeable sheet comprises a laminate of a substantially water permeable first layer bonded to a supporting porous layer comprising a matrix of water insoluble fibers of inorganic mineral and/or porous plastic film, optionally polyethylene or polypropylene, and/or matrix of water insoluble fibers impregnated with a water-permeable material. The sheet has a water vapor transmission rate of at least 200 g2/m2/day at 25 deg. C and 75% relative humidity, and a mean dimensional stability (over 100 cycles) for a wet or dry sheet in any direction parallel to the sheet surface of less than 15% change in linear dimension.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) A method of making laminated sheet comprising preparing a web of water permeable film, bonding the web to a porous support layer and optionally applying an adhesive layer to form a multilayered web;

(b) A method of making an impregnated sheet comprising immersing a porous fibrous matrix in a bath containing water permeable material and regenerating the water permeable material within the matrix;

(c) A power source/vehicle comprising at least one fuel cell; and

(d) A method of manufacturing a fuel cell recuperator comprising locating a sheet in fluid connection with any conduit which carries reactant into or out of a fuel cell.

USE - The water permeable sheet is used as recuperator membrane to manage heat, water and humidity levels in the reactant streams of a fuel cell (e.g. polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell, alkaline fuel cell, phosphoric acid fuel cells, molten carbonate fuel cell or solid oxide fuel cells) (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Improved mechanical properties, is dimensionally stable, highly water permeable, and acts as good gas barrier between streams of fuel and oxidant gases.

Dwg. 0/8

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-190063 [18] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-074901

TITLE: Coating composition useful for coating medical device  
e.g. stent comprises bioactive agent in combination

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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with first and second polymer components containing aromatic poly(meth)acrylate polymer and poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate).

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D16 P34

INVENTOR(S): ANDERSON, A B; CHAPPA, R A; HERGENROTHER, R W; LAWIN, L R; OFSTEAD, R F; TRAN, L V

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ANDE-I) ANDERSON A B; (CHAP-I) CHAPPA R A; (HERG-I) HERGENROTHER R W; (LAWI-I) LAWIN L R; (OFST-I) OFSTEAD R F; (TRAN-I) TRAN L V; (SURM-N) SURMODICS INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 103

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003232087	A1	20031218	(200418)*		15
WO 2003105918	A1	20031224	(200418)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE					
LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE					
DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG					
KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM					
PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ					
VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2003247553	A1	20031231	(200451)		
EP 1551469	A1	20050713	(200546)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU					
LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003232087	A1	US 2002-174635	20020618
WO 2003105918	A1	WO 2003-US19249	20030618
AU 2003247553	A1	AU 2003-247553	20030618
EP 1551469	A1	EP 2003-760460	20030618
		WO 2003-US19249	20030618

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003247553	A1 Based on	WO 2003105918
EP 1551469	A1 Based on	WO 2003105918

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-174635 20020618

AN 2004-190063 [18] WPIDS

AB US2003232087 A UPAB: 20040316

NOVELTY - A coating composition (I) comprises a bioactive agent in combination with several polymers (b), comprising first polymer component (c) containing at least one aromatic poly(meth)acrylate polymer and a second polymer component (d) containing poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) coating a device (A) with bioactive agent involving applying (I);

(2) a combination (II) comprising device coated with (I) (the combination provides controlled release of (a) when positioned in

aqueous environment); and

(3) method of using (II) involving positioning the device in vivo under aqueous conditions to permit the device to release the bioactive agent in situ.

USE - For coating a device (e.g. vascular devices (preferably graft, stent, catheter, valve, artificial heart or heart assist device), orthopedic devices (preferably joint implants, fracture repair devices or artificial tendons), dental devices (preferably dental implants and fracture repair device), drug delivery devices, ophthalmic devices, glaucoma drain shunts, urological devices (preferably penile, sphincter, urethral, bladder or renal devices), synthetic prostheses, dialysis tubing and membranes, blood oxygenator tubing and membranes, blood bags, sutures, membranes, cell culture devices, chromatographic support materials or biosensors) with bioactive agent (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition controls and/or improves the ability of coating device to release bioactive agents in aqueous system. The coating composition when coated on the surface of the implantable device permits the surface to release the bioactive agent over time when implanted in vivo. The composition under conditions of increased humidity accelerates the release of the bioactive agents in vivo while decreasing humidity levels de-accelerate release. The composition provides controlled and sustained release of the bioactive agent.  
Dwg.0/3

L22 ANSWER 16 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-069282 [07] WPIDS  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82];  
 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-542624 [52];  
 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69];  
 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-028781  
 TITLE: Inducing apoptosis in subject involves contacting  
 area of the subject with nanocrystalline  
 metal-containing compound.  
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 C03 D21 D22  
 INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
 NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; STILES, J A R; WRIGHT, J  
 B; YIN, H Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURR-I) BURRELL R E; (GILL-I) GILLIS S H; (LAMK-I)  
 LAM K; (SCHE-I) SCHECHTER P; (WRIG-I) WRIGHT J B;  
 (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 107  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG																
US 2003206966	A1	20031106	(200407)*		41																
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	(200430)	EN																	
RW:	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EA	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GH	GM	GR	HU	IE	IT	KE
	LS	LU	MC	MW	MZ	NL	OA	PT	RO	SD	SE	SI	SK	SL	SZ	TR	TZ	UG	ZM	ZW	
W:	AE	AG	AL	AM	AT	AU	AZ	BA	BB	BG	BR	BY	BZ	CA	CH	CN	CO	CR	CU	CZ	DE
	DK	DM	DZ	EC	EE	EG	ES	FI	GB	GD	GE	GH	GM	HR	HU	ID	IL	IN	IS	JP	KE
	KG	KP	KR	KZ	LC	LK	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	MA	MD	MG	MK	MN	MW	MX	MZ	NI	NO
	NZ	OM	PG	PH	PL	PT	RO	RU	SC	SD	SE	SG	SK	SL	SY	TJ	TM	TN	TR	TT	TZ
	UA	UG	US	UZ	VC	VN	YU	ZA	ZM	ZW											



10/797818

EP 1575552 A2 20050921 (200562) EN  
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU  
LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003206966	A1 CIP of	US 2000-628735	20000727
	Provisional	US 2001-285884P	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-840637	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-916757	20010727
	CIP of	US 2002-128208	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131509	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131511	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131568	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-159587	20020530
	CIP of	US 2002-277320	20021022
WO 2004037187	A2	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
EP 1575552	A2	EP 2003-781362	20031022
		WO 2003-US33446	20031022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1575552	A2 Based on	WO 2004037187

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-285884P 20010423; US  
2000-628735 20000727; US  
2001-840637 20010423; US  
2001-916757 20010727; US  
2002-128208 20020423; US  
2002-131509 20020423; US  
2002-131511 20020423; US  
2002-131568 20020423; US  
2002-159587 20020530; US  
2002-277320 20021022; US  
2002-277298 20021022; US  
2002-277356 20021022; US  
2002-277358 20021022; US  
2002-277362 20021022; US  
2002-277673 20021022; US  
2003-364983 20030212

AN 2004-069282 [07] WPIDS  
CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606  
[06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57];  
2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979  
[77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06];  
2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482  
[69]; 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
AB US2003206966 A UPAB: 20050928  
NOVELTY - Apoptosis in a subject is induced by contacting an area of  
the subject with a nanocrystalline metal-containing compound to induce  
apoptosis and modulate metalloproteinases at the area of the subject.  
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.  
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.  
USE - For inducing apoptosis or modulating matrix  
metalloproteinases in a subject.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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ADVANTAGE - The invention provides therapeutic properties, and induces apoptosis in a subject and/or modulates matrix metalloproteinases in a subject.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of a deposition system.

vacuum chamber 110

Energy source 120

Target 130

Material to be removed 132

**Substrate** 140

Dwg.1/9

L22 ANSWER 17 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-059437 [06] WPIDS  
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82];  
2004-032631 [03]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52];  
2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69];  
2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-024417  
TITLE: Treatment of subject having skin or integument  
conditions, comprises contacting area of subject  
having condition with atomically disordered,  
nanocrystalline metal-containing compound.  
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 C03 D21 D22  
INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; STILES, J A R; WRIGHT, J  
B; YIN, H Q  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURR-I) BURRELL R E; (GILL-I) GILLIS S H; (LAMK-I)  
LAM K; (SCHE-I) SCHECHTER P; (WRIG-I) WRIGHT J B;  
(YINH-I) YIN H Q; (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
COUNTRY COUNT: 107  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003194444	A1	20031016	(200406)*		40
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	(200430)	EN	
RW:	AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE				
	LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW				
W:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE				
	DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE				
	KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO				
	NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ				
	UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
EP 1575552	A2	20050921	(200562)	EN	
R:	AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU				
	LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR				

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE	
US 2003194444	A1	CIP of	US 2000-628735	20000727
		Provisional	US 2001-285884P	20010423
		CIP of	US 2001-840637	20010423
		CIP of	US 2001-916757	20010727

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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	CIP of	US 2002-128208	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131509	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131511	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131568	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-159587	20020530
		US 2002-277362	20021022
WO 2004037187	A2	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
EP 1575552	A2	EP 2003-781362	20031022
		WO 2003-US33446	20031022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1575552	A2 Based on	WO 2004037187

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-285884P 20010423; US  
 2000-628735 20000727; US  
 2001-840637 20010423; US  
 2001-916757 20010727; US  
 2002-128208 20020423; US  
 2002-131509 20020423; US  
 2002-131511 20020423; US  
 2002-131568 20020423; US  
 2002-159587 20020530; US  
 2002-277362 20021022; US  
 2002-277298 20021022; US  
 2002-277320 20021022; US  
 2002-277356 20021022; US  
 2002-277358 20021022; US  
 2002-277673 20021022; US  
 2003-364983 20030212

AN 2004-059437 [06] WPIDS  
 CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606  
 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57];  
 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979  
 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-069282 [07];  
 2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482  
 [69]; 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]

AB US2003194444 A UPAB: 20050928  
 NOVELTY - Treatment of a subject having skin or integument conditions,  
 comprises contacting an area of the subject having the condition with  
 an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline metal-containing compound.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antipsoriatic; Antiinflammatory;  
 Ophthalmological; Uropathic; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic;

**Antibacterial**; Virucide; Immunosuppressive. A 49 year old  
 white male experienced occasional acne vulgaris. He had painful,  
 raised, red papules and pustules on his shoulders. The patient was  
 treated with gel formulation. The formulation was applied to the  
 problem area of the patient's shoulders and then occluded by a thin  
 hydrocolloid dressing. The dressing remained in place for 24 hours.  
 Upon removal the pustule was no longer painful, red or raised.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The invention is for treating a subject having skin or  
 integument conditions, particularly hyperproliferative skin condition  
 or inflammatory skin condition. The hyperproliferative skin condition  
 is psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, pityriasis rubra pilaris,  
 hyper-pigmentation, vitiligo or hyperproliferative variant of the  
 disorders of keratinization. The inflammatory skin condition is

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eczema, erythroderma, insect bite, mycosis fungoides, pyoderma gangrenosum, erythema multiforme, rosacea, onychomycosis, or acne. The skin condition can be bacterial conditions, microbial conditions, inflammatory conditions, fungal conditions, viral conditions, autoimmune conditions, idiopathic conditions, noncancerous growths or cancerous skin conditions. (All claimed)

ADVANTAGE - The metal-containing compound forms one or more metastable, relatively high level metal hydroxide species (e.g. Ag(OH)43-, Ag(OH)63-) that either directly or indirectly (e.g. via the formation of one or more biological mediators) provide the observed therapeutic properties. It is capable of releasing clusters of the metal (e.g. cluster of silver (Ag0) and/or cluster of Ag+) that provide the observed therapeutic properties.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of a deposition system.  
Dwg.1/9

L22 ANSWER 18 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-899131 [82] WPIDS  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2004-032631 [03];  
 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52];  
 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69];  
 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-255641  
 TITLE: Treating subject with mucosal, serosal, respiratory,  
 circulatory, or musculo-skeletal condition comprises  
 contacting subject area having condition with  
 nano-crystalline metal-containing compound.  
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 C03 D21 D22  
 INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
 NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; WRIGHT, J B; YIN, H Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURR-I) BURRELL R E; (GILL-I) GILLIS S H; (LAMK-I)  
 LAM K; (MOXH-I) MOXHAM P H; (NAYL-I) NAYLOR A G;  
 (SCHE-I) SCHECHTER P; (WRIG-I) WRIGHT J B; (NUCR-N)  
 NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG																
US 2003185901	A1	20031002	(200382)*		42																
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	(200430)	EN																	
RW:	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EA	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GH	GM	GR	HU	IE	IT	KE
	LS	LU	MC	MW	MZ	NL	OA	PT	RO	SD	SE	SI	SK	SL	SZ	TR	TZ	UG	ZM	ZW	
W:	AE	AG	AL	AM	AT	AU	AZ	BA	BB	BG	BR	BY	BZ	CA	CH	CN	CO	CR	CU	CZ	DE
	DK	DM	DZ	EC	EE	EG	ES	FI	GB	GD	GE	GH	GM	HR	HU	ID	IL	IN	IS	JP	KE
	KG	KP	KR	KZ	LC	LK	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	MA	MD	MG	MK	MN	MW	MX	MZ	NI	NO
	NZ	OM	PG	PH	PL	PT	RO	RU	SC	SD	SE	SG	SK	SL	SY	TJ	TM	TN	TR	TT	TZ
	UA	UG	US	UZ	VC	VN	YU	ZA	ZM	ZW											

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003185901	A1 CIP of	US 2000-628735	20000727

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

	Provisional	US 2001-285884P	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-840637	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-916757	20010727
	CIP of	US 2002-128208	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131509	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131511	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131568	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-159587	20020530
		US 2002-277358	20021022
WO 2004037187	A2	WO 2003-US33446	20031022

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-285884P 20010423; US

2000-628735 20000727; US  
2001-840637 20010423; US  
2001-916757 20010727; US  
2002-128208 20020423; US  
2002-131509 20020423; US  
2002-131511 20020423; US  
2002-131568 20020423; US  
2002-159587 20020530; US  
2002-277358 20021022; US  
2002-277298 20021022; US  
2002-277320 20021022; US  
2002-277356 20021022; US  
2002-277362 20021022; US  
2002-277673 20021022; US  
2003-364983 20030212

AN 2003-899131 [82] WPIDS  
CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606  
[06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57];  
2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979  
[77]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07];  
2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482  
[69]; 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]

AB US2003185901 A UPAB: 20050720  
NOVELTY - Treating subject with mucosal, serosal, respiratory,  
circulatory, or musculo-skeletal condition comprises contacting an  
area of the subject having the condition with nano-crystalline  
metal-containing compound.

ACTIVITY - **Antibacterial**; Antiinflammatory;  
Immunosuppressive; Virucide; Hemostatic; Cytostatic; Antitubercular;  
Tuberculostatic; Anti-arteriosclerotic; Antiarthritic; Respiratory;  
Anti-HIV; Fungicide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating subject with mucosal, serosal, respiratory,  
circulatory, or musculo-skeletal condition.

ADVANTAGE - The invention prevents the spread of microbes within  
a building. It has less toxic action, e.g. nitrate or sulfadiazine.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of  
the deposition system.

Deposition system 100

Vacuum chamber 110

Energy source 120

Beam of energy 122

Target 130

Causing material 132

**Substrate** 140

Surface 142

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

Dwg.0/9

L22 ANSWER 19 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-830979 [77] WPIDS  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03];  
 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52];  
 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69];  
 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-234116  
 TITLE: Treatment of a condition e.g. bacterial condition,  
 microbial condition and inflammatory condition,  
 involves contacting the condition with solution  
 containing atomically disordered, nanocrystalline  
 metal-containing compound.  
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 B07 C03 D21 D22 P34  
 INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
 NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; STILES, J A R; WRIGHT, J  
 B; YIN, H Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP; (BURR-I) BURRELL R E;  
 (GILL-I) GILLIS S H; (LAMK-I) LAM K; (MOXH-I) MOXHAM  
 P H; (NAYL-I) NAYLOR A G; (SCHE-I) SCHECHTER P;  
 (WRIG-I) WRIGHT J B; (YINH-I) YIN H Q  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 32  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003180379	A1	20030925	(200377)*		42
EP 1575552	A2	20050921	(200562)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003180379	A1	CIP of	US 2000-628735
		CIP of	US 2001-840637
		CIP of	US 2001-916757
		CIP of	US 2002-128208
		CIP of	US 2002-131509
		CIP of	US 2002-131511
		CIP of	US 2002-277673
EP 1575552	A2		EP 2003-781362
			20031022
		WO 2003-US33446	20031022

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1575552	A2 Based on	WO 2004037187

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-277673 20021022; US  
 2000-628735 20000727; US  
 2001-840637 20010423; US  
 2001-916757 20010727; US

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

	2002-128208	20020423; US
	2002-131509	20020423; US
	2002-131511	20020423; US
	2002-277298	20021022; US
	2002-277320	20021022; US
	2002-277356	20021022; US
	2002-277358	20021022; US
	2002-277362	20021022; US
	2003-364983	20030212

AN 2003-830979 [77] WPIDS

CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69]; 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]

AB US2003180379 A UPAB: 20050928

NOVELTY - Treatment of a subject having a condition e.g. bacterial condition, microbial condition and inflammatory condition, involves contacting an area of the subject having the condition with a solution containing an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline metal-containing compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a solution, comprising the atomically disordered, nanocrystalline metal-containing compound; and a solvent for the metal-containing compound. The metal containing compound is at least partially dissolved in the solvent (preferably water);

(2) an aerosol comprising a nanocrystalline, metal-containing compound;

(3) an aerosol comprising an atomically disordered, metal-containing a compound; and

(4) a method (M1) of treating a subject having a condition e.g. bacterial condition, microbial condition and inflammatory condition, involving contacting an area of the subject having the condition with the atomically disordered, crystalline metal-containing compound by injecting a solution containing the nanocrystalline metal-containing compound.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; **Antibacterial**; Antiinflammatory; Fungicide; Virucide; Immunosuppressive; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Insecticide; Antiseborrheic; Antipsoriatic; Ophthalmological; Uropathic; Antipruritic; Respiratory-Gen.; Antiasthmatic; Antitubercular; Tuberculostatic; CNS-Gen.; Antiarteriosclerotic; Endocrine-Gen.; Vasotropic; Cardiovascular-Gen.; Anti-HIV; Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Gynecological; Immunomodulator; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antiulcer.

The antipsoriatic activity of nanocrystalline **silver**

(a) was tested by using a female (58 year old) with psoriatic plaques. (a) Was deposited on sheets of high density polyethylene (HDPE) using a vapor deposition process. Two sheets of this coated HDPE were laminated together around a core of non-woven rayon polyester. A piece (50 multiply 50 mm) of this composite material was saturated with water and placed centrally on a one and a half year old (150 multiply 100 mm) psoriatic plaque on the patient's flank. The nanocrystalline **silver** coated material was covered with a piece of low moisture vapor transmission thin polymer film. The polymer sheet extended 50 mm beyond the nanocrystalline **silver** coated HDPE to provide control data regarding occlusion of the psoriatic plaque. The dressing was removed after three days. There was no discernible change in the plaque at this time. Two days later the area that was

covered with the nanocrystalline **silver** had the appearance of normal skin while the rest of the plaque was still rough and unchanged including the untreated.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Apoptosis inducer; Matrix metalloproteinases modulator.

USE - The method is used for treating a condition e.g. skin conditions and integument conditions (e.g. bacterial, microbial, inflammatory, fungal, viral, autoimmune, idiopathic, noncancerous growths, cancerous conditions, burn, eczema, erythroderma, an insect bite, mycosis fungoides, pyoderma gangrenosum, eythrema multiforme, rosacea, onychomycosis, acne, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, pityriasis rubra pilaris, hyperpigmentation, vitiligo, hypertrophic scarring, keloid, lichen planus, age related skin disorders and hyperproliferative variants of the disorders of keratinization), respiratory condition (e.g. viral respiratory conditions, asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary atelectasis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, sinusitis, pharyngitis, mucositis, stomatitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchiectasis, lupus pneumonitis and cystic fibrosis), musculo-skeletal condition (e.g. tendonitis, osteomyelitis, fibromyalgia, bursitis and arthritis), circulatory condition (e.g. fungal circulatory conditions, arteriosclerosis, septicemia, leukemia, ischemic vascular disease, lymphangitis and atherosclerosis), cancer (e.g. tumors and hematologic malignancies), mucosal conditions and serosal conditions (e.g. pericarditis, Bowen's disease, stomatitis, prostatitis, sinusitis, digestive disorders, toxic epidermal necrolysis syndrome, Stevens Johnson syndrome, common cold, ear infections, sore throat, sexually transmitted diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, hemorrhoids, thrush, dental conditions, oral conditions, conjunctivitis, and periodontal conditions) (all claimed). Also for treating skin aging, keratoconus, restenosis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, degenerative joint disease, bone disease, wounds, hypovolemic shock, epidermolysis bullosa, scleritis, vascular leakage syndrome, collagenase induced disease, adhesions of the peritoneum, strictures of the esophagus or bowel, cachexia, HIV-infection and cardiovascular conditions, esophageal ulcer, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, esophagitis, gastritis, enteritis, enterogastric intestinal hemorrhage and sexually transmitted disease (e.g. syphilis, gonorrhea, herpes, genital warts and chlamydia).

ADVANTAGE - The method induces apoptosis or modulates matrix metalloproteinases at the area of the subject.  
Dwg.0/9

L22 ANSWER 20 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-830978 [77] WPIDS  
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77];  
2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03];  
2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52];  
2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69];  
2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-234115  
TITLE: Use of free standing powder of a nanocrystalline  
metal-containing compound for the treatment of e.g.  
burns, acne, arteriosclerosis, asthma, psoriasis,  
cancer, hemorrhoids, colitis and viral, fungal and  
bacterial infections.



10/797818

DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 C03 D21 D22  
 INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
 NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; STILES, J A R; WRIGHT, J  
 B; YIN, H Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURR-I) BURRELL R E; (GILL-I) GILLIS S H; (SCHE-I)  
 SCHECHTER P; (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 107  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003180378	A1	20030925	(200377)*		41
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	(200430)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE					
LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE					
DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE					
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO					
NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ					
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
EP 1575552	A2	20050921	(200562)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU					
LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003180378	A1	CIP of	US 2000-628735
		CIP of	US 2001-840637
		CIP of	US 2001-916757
		CIP of	US 2002-128208
		CIP of	US 2002-131509
		CIP of	US 2002-131511
		CIP of	US 2002-131568
		CIP of	US 2002-159587
		US 2002-277298	20021022
WO 2004037187	A2	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
EP 1575552	A2	EP 2003-781362	20031022
		WO 2003-US33446	20031022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1575552	A2 Based on	WO 2004037187

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-277298 20021022; US  
 2000-628735 20000727; US  
 2001-840637 20010423; US  
 2001-916757 20010727; US  
 2002-128208 20020423; US  
 2002-131509 20020423; US  
 2002-131511 20020423; US  
 2002-131568 20020423; US  
 2002-159587 20020530; US  
 2002-277320 20021022; US  
 2002-277356 20021022; US  
 2002-277358 20021022; US

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

2002-277362 20021022; US  
 2002-277673 20021022; US  
 2003-364983 20030212

AN 2003-830978 [77] WPIDS  
 CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830575 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69]; 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]

AB US2003180378 A UPAB: 20050928  
 NOVELTY - Treatment of diseases e.g. autoimmune conditions involves injecting or inhaling a free standing powder of a nanocrystalline metal-containing compound.

**ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; Antibacterial;**

Anti-inflammatory; Fungicide; Immunosuppressive; Cytostatic; Dermatological; Vulnerary; Antipsoriatic; Antiasthmatic; Respiratory-Gen.; Tuberculostatic; Auditory; Ophthalmological; Antiarteriosclerotic; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antiseborrheic; Urothatic; Antipruritic; Antitubercular; CNS Gen.; Antiarthritic; Vasotropic; Virucide.

The antiinflammatory activity of nanocrystalline derived **silver** solution (S1) (containing 400 ppm of **Ag**) was evaluated in rats. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (strain 5888) suspension (400  $\mu$ l) was intrathecally administered into the bronchi of each rat. A solution of **silver** nitrate (400 ppm) in deionized water was used as control. The rats were then dosed with (S1) through nebulizer for 2 - 2.5 hours. The rats were again dosed with (S1) 3 times a day for additional 1.5 days. The lungs from sacrificed rats were histopathologically analyzed. The lungs were normal to slightly inflamed/moderately to severely inflamed in rats treated with (S1)/control solution respectively. The results showed that (S1) had pulmonary anti-inflammatory activity.

**MECHANISM OF ACTION** - Microbial growth inhibitor. The microbial growth inhibitory efficacy of a **silver** solution derived from Aticoat (RTM; burn dressing) was evaluated against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (A). Mueller-Hinton agar plates streaked with (A) were exposed to nebulized **silver** solution. The plates were then incubated at 35 deg. C for 16 hours. In the viability testing from the plates exposed to **silver** solution (370 mg/ml) no re-growth occurred as compared to the control plates exposed to **silver** nitrate solution.

**USE** - For the treatment of bacterial condition, microbial condition, inflammatory condition, fungal condition, viral condition, autoimmune condition, idiopathic condition, noncancerous growth, cancerous condition, skin condition, or integument condition (e.g. burn, eczema, erythroderma, insect bite, mycosis fungoides, pyoderma gangrenosum, eythrema multiforme, rosacea, onychomycosis, acne, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, pityriasis rubra pilaris, hyperpigmentation, vitiligo, hypertrophic scarring, keloid, lichen planus, age related skin disorders and hyperproliferative variants of the disorders of keratinization), a respiratory condition (e.g. lupus pneumonitis, asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary atelectasis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, sinusitis, pharyngitis, mucositis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchiectasis, and cystic fibrosis), musculo-skeletal condition (e.g. tendonitis, osteomyelitis, fibromyalgia, bursitis and arthritis), a circulatory condition (e.g. arteriosclerosis, septicemia, leukemia,

ischemic vascular disease, lymphangitis and atherosclerosis), cancer (e.g. tumors and hematologic malignancies), mucosal conditions and serosal conditions (e.g. pericarditis, Bowen's disease, prostatitis, sinusitis, digestive disorders, toxic epidermal necrolysis syndrome, Stevens Johnson syndrome, cystic fibrosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pharyngitis, common cold, ear infections, sore throat, sexually transmitted diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, hemorrhoids, thrush, dental conditions, oral conditions, conjunctivitis, and periodontal conditions) (all claimed). In industrial applications to reduce and prevent microbial growth on industrial surfaces e.g. heating pipes and furnace filters, and to prevent spread of microorganisms e.g. heating and air circulation systems within building.

ADVANTAGE - The metal containing materials enhance therapeutic efficacy of the dry powder formulations by forming metastable high levels of metal hydroxide species, which provide therapeutic properties directly or indirectly; and by releasing cluster of metals. The dry powder formulations can efficiently treat variety of conditions by facilitating access of the metals to remote areas. The method induces apoptosis and modulates matrix metalloproteinases.  
Dwg.0/9

L22 ANSWER 21 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-830575 [77] WPIDS  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05];  
 2003-067606 [06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13];  
 2003-606116 [57]; 2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830978 [77];  
 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131 [82]; 2004-032631 [03];  
 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07]; 2004-542624 [52];  
 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482 [69];  
 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-233970  
 TITLE: Treatment of subject, e.g. human, having, e.g.  
 bacterial conditions, microbial conditions, by  
 contacting with composition comprising carrier, and  
 atomically disordered, nanocrystalline  
 metal-containing compound.  
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 B06 C03 D21 D22  
 INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; GILLIS, S H; LAM, K; MOXHAM, P H;  
 NAYLOR, A G; SCHECHTER, P; STILES, J A R; WRIGHT, J  
 B; YIN, H Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURR-I) BURRELL R E; (GILL-I) GILLIS S H; (LAMK-I)  
 LAM K; (MOXH-I) MOXHAM P H; (NAYL-I) NAYLOR A G;  
 (SCHE-I) SCHECHTER P; (WRIG-I) WRIGHT J B; (YINH-I)  
 YIN H Q; (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 107  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003170314	A1	20030911	(200377)*		41
WO 2004037187	A2	20040506	(200430)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE					
LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE					
DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE					
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO					
NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ					
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					

10/797818

EP 1575552 A2 20050921 (200562) EN  
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU  
LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003170314	A1 CIP of	US 2000-628735	20000727
	CIP of	US 2001-840637	20010423
	CIP of	US 2001-916757	20010727
	CIP of	US 2002-131509	20020423
	CIP of	US 2002-131511	20020423
		US 2002-277356	20021022
WO 2004037187	A2	WO 2003-US33446	20031022
EP 1575552	A2	EP 2003-781362	20031022
		WO 2003-US33446	20031022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1575552	A2 Based on	WO 2004037187

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-277356 20021022; US  
2000-628735 20000727; US  
2001-840637 20010423; US  
2001-916757 20010727; US  
2002-131509 20020423; US  
2002-131511 20020423; US  
2002-277298 20021022; US  
2002-277320 20021022; US  
2002-277358 20021022; US  
2002-277362 20021022; US  
2002-277673 20021022; US  
2003-364983 20030212

AN 2003-830575 [77] WPIDS  
CR 2002-315278 [35]; 2003-058682 [05]; 2003-058683 [05]; 2003-067606  
[06]; 2003-075604 [07]; 2003-140141 [13]; 2003-606116 [57];  
2003-754943 [71]; 2003-830978 [77]; 2003-830979 [77]; 2003-899131  
[82]; 2004-032631 [03]; 2004-059437 [06]; 2004-069282 [07];  
2004-542624 [52]; 2004-551748 [53]; 2004-652054 [63]; 2004-708482  
[69]; 2005-434341 [44]; 2005-457494 [46]

AB US2003170314 A UPAB: 20050928

NOVELTY - A subject having a condition is treated by contacting an area of the subject with a composition comprising carrier, and an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline metal-containing compound in the carrier.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic; Antipsoriatic; Antiinflammatory; Ophthalmological; Uropathic; Antipruritic; Antiasthmatic; Respiratory-Gen.; Antiarthritic; Antiarteriosclerotic; **Antibacterial**; Immunosuppressive; Cytostatic; Virucide; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Vasotropic; Fungicide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The invention is used for the treatment of a subject, e.g. human or animal, having a condition, e.g. bacterial conditions, microbial conditions, inflammatory conditions, fungal conditions, viral conditions, autoimmune conditions, idiopathic conditions, noncancerous growths, or cancerous conditions. The condition comprises

a skin condition, e.g. burn, eczema, erythroderma, insect bite, mycosis fungoides, pyoderma gangrenosum, erythema multiforme, rosacea, onychomycosis, acne, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, pityriasis rubra pilaris, hyperpigmentation, vitiligo, hypertrophic scarring, keloid, lichen planus, age related skin disorders, or hyperproliferative variants of the disorders of keratinization. The condition comprises a respiratory condition, e.g. asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary atelectasis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, sinusitis, pharyngitis, mucositis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchiectasis, lupus pneumonitis, or cystic fibrosis. The condition comprises a musculo-skeletal condition, e.g. tendonitis, osteomyelitis, fibromyalgia, bursitis, or arthritis. The condition comprises a circulatory condition, e.g. arteriosclerosis, septicemia, leukemia, ischemic vascular disease, lymphangitis, or atherosclerosis. The condition comprises cancer, e.g. tumors, or hematologic malignancies. The condition comprises pericarditis, Bowen's disease, prostatitis, sinusitis, digestive disorders, toxic epidermal necrolysis syndrome, Stevens Johnson syndrome, cystic fibrosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pharyngitis, common cold, ear infections, sore throat, sexually transmitted disease, inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, hemorrhoids, thrush, dental conditions, oral conditions, conjunctivitis, or periodontal conditions. (All claimed)

ADVANTAGE - The invention induces apoptosis, modulates matrix metalloproteinases, and modulates cytokines.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of the deposition system.

Vacuum chamber 110

Energy source 120

Target 130

Substrate 140

Material 132

Dwg.1/9

L22 ANSWER 22 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-629637 [60] WPIDS  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-172222  
 TITLE: Production of refractory article, e.g. black refractory articles, involves producing a mix of particulate pitch, **ceramic** filler and water, forming spray dried mix into intermediate product, and heating the intermediate product.  
 DERWENT CLASS: E36 L02  
 INVENTOR(S): JUMA, K  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CARB-N) CARBON APPL TECHNOLOGY LTD; (JUMA-I) JUMA K  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 103  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG																
GB 2384774	A	20030806	(200360)*		12																
WO 2003064347	A1	20030807	(200361)	EN																	
RW:	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EA	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GH	GM	GR	HU	IE	IT	KE
	LS	LU	MC	MW	MZ	NL	OA	PT	SD	SE	SI	SK	SL	SZ	TR	TZ	UG	ZM	ZW		
W:	AE	AG	AL	AM	AT	AU	AZ	BA	BB	BG	BR	BY	BZ	CA	CH	CN	CO	CR	CU	CZ	DE
	DK	DM	DZ	EC	EE	ES	FI	GB	GD	GE	GH	GM	HR	HU	ID	IL	IN	IS	JP	KE	KG
	KP	KR	KZ	LC	LK	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	MA	MD	MG	MK	MN	MW	MX	MZ	NO	NZ	OM
	PH	PL	PT	RO	RU	SC	SD	SE	SG	SK	SL	TJ	TM	TN	TR	TT	TZ	UA	UG	US	UZ
	VC	VN	YU	ZA	ZM	ZW															

10/797818

AU 2003207005 A1 20030902 (200422)  
EP 1470092 A1 20041027 (200471) EN  
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU  
LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
US 2005140035 A1 20050630 (200543)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2384774	A	GB 2002-2311	20020201
WO 2003064347	A1	WO 2003-GB382	20030130
AU 2003207005	A1	AU 2003-207005	20030130
EP 1470092	A1	EP 2003-704745	20030130
		WO 2003-GB382	20030130
US 2005140035	A1	WO 2003-GB382	20030130
		US 2005-503195	20050218

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003207005	A1 Based on	WO 2003064347
EP 1470092	A1 Based on	WO 2003064347

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2002-2311 20020201

AN 2003-629637 [60] WPIDS

AB GB 2384774 A UPAB: 20030919

NOVELTY - A refractory article is produced by:

(1) producing a mix of particulate pitch, **ceramic** filler and water;

(2) spray drying the mix;

(3) forming the spray dried mix into an intermediate product; and

(4) heating the intermediate product to produce a refractory article comprising graphitizable carbon bond.

USE - The invention is used for producing refractory articles (claimed), particularly black refractory articles.

ADVANTAGE - The invention produces finished articles having consistent quality. It can be carried out continuously and can be automated. The employed particulate pitch is less hazardous than conventional tar pitch or phenolic resin, and the spray drying process is more controllable than the drying processes involved in conventional techniques. The granules also have a longer shelf life than conventional tar pitch/phenolic resin mixes. The obtained graphitizable carbon bond has better oxidation resistance and superior thermal shock resistance than glassy carbon obtained from phenolic resin.

Dwg.0/0

L22 ANSWER 23 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-393598 [42] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-328532 [30]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-110619

TITLE: Composite material useful for external and internal association with living body comprises component having specified surface area and beneficial agent associated with at least one portion of surface of component.

DERWENT CLASS: B07

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

INVENTOR(S): JOSHI, A V  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CERA-N) CERAMATEC INC; (TECH-N) TECHNOLOGY HOLDING  
 LLC  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 98  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002013787	A1	20020221	(200242)*	EN	18
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001085045	A	20020225	(200245)		
EP 1309313	A1	20030514	(200333)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 6602523	B1	20030805	(200353)		
JP 2004506004	W	20040226	(200416)		25

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002013787	A1	WO 2001-US25831	20010817
AU 2001085045	A	AU 2001-85045	20010817
EP 1309313	A1	EP 2001-964158	20010817
		WO 2001-US25831	20010817
US 6602523	B1	US 2000-641120	20000817
JP 2004506004	W	WO 2001-US25831	20010817
		JP 2002-518934	20010817

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001085045	A Based on	WO 2002013787
EP 1309313	A1 Based on	WO 2002013787
JP 2004506004	W Based on	WO 2002013787

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-641120 20000817

AN 2002-393598 [42] WPIDS

CR 2004-328532 [30]

AB WO 200213787 A UPAB: 20040511

NOVELTY - A composite material (I) comprises either a first component (C1) having a surface area greater than approx. 10 M2/g and a first beneficial agent (B1) associated with at least a portion of the surface area of C1, or B1 having a surface area greater than approx. 10 M2/g and second beneficial agent (B2) associated with at least a portion of the surface area of B1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process of fabricating (I) involving associating B1/B2 with at least a portion of the surface of C1/B1 and milling B1/B2 and C1/B1.

USE - For external and internal association with a living body (claimed). Also useful for topical, oral and systemic administration of a medicament, pharmaceutical and chemical agents.

ADVANTAGE - C1 serves to increase the effective surface area of B1 relative to B1 unassociated with C1, therefore enabling the composite materials to increase bioavailability and activity of beneficial agents.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure represents a fabricated composite material.

composite material 10  
first component 12  
surface 14  
first beneficial agent. 16  
Dwg.1a/5

L22 ANSWER 24 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-105098 [10] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-083898  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-026684  
TITLE: Architectural material, especially in the form of tiles or bricks, comprises a terracotta surface optically modified with an inorganic interference coating.  
DERWENT CLASS: L02 P42 Q41 Q44 Q45  
INVENTOR(S): MACQUART, P  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (COMP) SAINT-GOBAIN MATERIAUX CONSTR  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
FR 2824321	A1	20021108	(200310)*		17

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2824321	A1	FR 2001-5864	20010502

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 2001-5864 20010502

AN 2003-105098 [10] WPIDS

AB FR 2824321 A UPAB: 20030211

NOVELTY - Architectural material comprises a terracotta surface optically modified with an inorganic interference coating.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process for producing a material comprising a terracotta surface optically modified with an inorganic interference coating, comprising depositing the coating on the surface by liquid, powder or gas pyrolysis or cathodic sputtering.

USE - The material, especially in the form of tiles or bricks, is useful for lining walls or floors.

ADVANTAGE - The coating provides a decorative interference color finish and may also impart impermeability to liquids and/or antifouling, antifungal, **bactericidal** or algicidal effects and/or low emissivity.

Dwg.0/0

L22 ANSWER 25 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-353595 [39] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-277797  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-100564



10/797818

TITLE: Surgical or therapeutic equipment, especially  
implant, surgical instruments and accessories, has  
modified surface to reduce adhesion of bacteria.  
DERWENT CLASS: A96 D22 P32 P34  
INVENTOR(S): SPEITLING, A W  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (STRY-N) STRYKER TRAUMA GMBH; (SPEI-I) SPEITLING A W  
COUNTRY COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 20020649	U1	20020411	(200239)*		15
US 2002099449	A1	20020725	(200254)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 20020649	U1	DE 2000-20020649	20001206
US 2002099449	A1	US 2001-5054	20011203

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-20020649 20001206

AN 2002-353595 [39] WPIDS

AB DE 20020649 U UPAB: 20020621

NOVELTY - Surgical or therapeutic equipment, especially implant and surgical instruments and accessories with a surface to be kept sterile for use, has a modified surface that reduces the adhesion of bacteria to the surface, makes this more difficult and/or has an **antibacterial** action.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for bone cement or other fluid substances for medical-technical applications containing a substance releasing **antibacterial** ions, especially **silver** ions.

USE - The products are surgical or therapeutic equipment, especially implant and surgical instruments and accessories (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Although equipment of this type is sterilized before use, there is still a risk of bacterial infection for the patent as the result of handling before and during use. The modified surface reduces this risk.

Dwg.0/0

L22 ANSWER 26 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-029370 [04] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-022778

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-008441

TITLE: Photocatalyst film for purification and deodorizing air, has catalyst layer containing polycrystal spherical titanium dioxide particle having preset mean particle diameter, on base material surface.

DERWENT CLASS: D15 D22 E32 J04 P34

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2001232190	A	20010828	(200204)*		9

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2001232190	A	JP 2000-44426	20000222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2000-44426 20000222

AN 2002-029370 [04] WPIDS

AB JP2001232190 A UPAB: 20020117

NOVELTY - A catalyst layer containing titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) as main component on a base material surface of photocatalyst film. The TiO<sub>2</sub> contained in the catalyst layer is a polycrystal spherical particle having mean particle diameter of 10-200  $\mu$ m.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacture of photocatalyst film which involves baking raw material consisting of TiO<sub>2</sub>, forming spherical polycrystal TiO<sub>2</sub> particle by spray drying method followed by coating polycrystal spherical particle on a **substrate** and forming photocatalyst film.

USE - For purification and deodorizing air, water purification and waste water treatment, antifouling resistant, **antimicrobial** and sterilization and fog prevention.

ADVANTAGE - The adsorption area of the photocatalyst film is increased, hence the photocatalytic reactivity is increased efficiently. Mass production of photocatalyst film is inexpensive. Dwg.0/13

L22 ANSWER 27 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-001512 [01] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-001241

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-000376

TITLE: Titanium oxide film coated product such as air cleaner and water purifier, contains photocatalytically reactive titanium oxide film coating formed on the surface of the product by ion plating method.

DERWENT CLASS: D22 E32 G02 J04 P34 P73

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RICW) RICOH ELEMEX KK

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2000176281	A	20000627	(200101)*		6

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2000176281	A	JP 1998-353140	19981211

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1998-353140 19981211

AN 2001-001512 [01] WPIDS

AB JP2000176281 A UPAB: 20001230

NOVELTY - The titanium oxide film (13) having photocatalytic reactivity is coated on the surface of the product (11) by ion plating method.

USE - Titanium oxide film coated products is used as ornaments such as wrist watch, bracelet, necklace, as cutters such as surgical blades, scissors blade, cutter blade, shaver blade, knife edge cutter, scalpel, steering wheel or as tableware such as knife, fork and spoon. It can also be used for spectacle frame, air cleaner and water purifier.

ADVANTAGE - Titanium oxide film coated product has metallic layer, **ceramic** layer in between the product and the titanium oxide film. Therefore, it has excellent adhesive property and improved corrosion and weather resistance. Further coating of **copper**, **silver** or platinum layer brings **antimicrobial**, deodorizing and antifouling effects. High frequency output, bias voltage, temperature, film forming velocity are controlled, therefore the crystal structure of titanium oxide film is controllable. The thickness of titanium oxide film is controlled and the film has desired color tone when irradiated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the titanium oxide film coated product.

Product 11

Titanium layer 12

Titanium oxide film 13

**Titanium nitride** layer 21

Dwg.3/8

L22 ANSWER 28 OF 29 JAPIO (C) 2006 JPO on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-236962 JAPIO  
 TITLE: SCREEN-PROCESSING METHOD  
 INVENTOR: SUZUKI MASAYUKI; NISHIBAYASHI YOSHIBUMI; YAMAGUCHI  
 SANJI; SUZUKI TOSHIKAZU; NAKAJIMA EIGO  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SUZUTORA SEISEN KOJO:KK  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 03236962	A	19911022	Heisei	B41F015-34

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1990-32667 19900214  
 ORIGINAL: JP02032667 Heisei  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-32667 19900214  
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined  
 Applications, Vol. 1991

AN 1991-236962 JAPIO

AB PURPOSE: To eliminate the generation of static electricity to diminish the passing resistance of gas and liquid and to contrive to improve heat resistance, moisture resistance, weather resistance and chemical resistance by causing a metal to adhere in a thin film through sputtering after drying a screen made of synthetic fiber.  
 CONSTITUTION: A sheet screen composed of synthetic fiber is heated to be dried to the moisture percentage of not more than 0.1%. Then, sputtering is applied to this screen and a metal such as simple **metal, alloy, metallic oxide and metallic nitride** is caused to adhere in a thin film with thickness of 100-10,000 $\mu$ m to the synthetic fiber constituting the screen. When **antibacterial** properties and mildew resistance are required, **copper** or **copper alloy** is used especially.  
 Further, the size of a synthetic fiber filament used in the screen and the density and fabric weight of a woven fabric and nonwoven fabric are set in the same way as those adopted heretofore according to an

intended purpose. When the nonwoven fabric is used as screen, however, the fabric weight of not more than 200g/m<sup>2</sup> is preferable.  
COPYRIGHT: (C)1991,JPO&Japio

L22 ANSWER 29 OF 29 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-313686 [42] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-135623  
TITLE: **Antibacterial** compsn. with dielectric or pyroelectric properties - containing finely divided electroconductive particles in non-conducting **ceramic** matrix.  
DERWENT CLASS: L03 W02  
INVENTOR(S): FRIEDERICH, K; JASCHINSKI, W; MARQUARDT, P; NIMTZ, G  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FELU) FELDMUEHLE AG; (CERA-N) CERASIV GMBH INNOVATIVES KERAMIKENG  
COUNTRY COUNT: 15  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 3938890	C	19901018	(199042)*		
WO 9108576	A	19910613	(199126)		
	RW:	AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE			
	W:	JP US			
EP 524925	A1	19930203	(199305)	GE	19
	R:	BE DE FR GB IT NL			
JP 05504649	W	19930715	(199333)		5
EP 524925	B1	19940706	(199426)	GE	9
	R:	BE DE FR GB IT NL			
DE 59006382	G	19940811	(199431)		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 3938890	C	DE 1989-3938890	19891124
EP 524925	A1	EP 1990-915451	19901030
		WO 1990-EP1935	19901030
JP 05504649	W	JP 1990-514433	19901030
		WO 1990-EP1935	19901030
EP 524925	B1	EP 1990-915451	19901030
		WO 1990-EP1935	19901030
DE 59006382	G	DE 1990-506382	19901030
		EP 1990-915451	19901030
		WO 1990-EP1935	19901030

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 524925	A1 Based on	WO 9108576
JP 05504649	W Based on	WO 9108576
EP 524925	B1 Based on	WO 9108576
DE 59006382	G Based on	EP 524925
	Based on	WO 9108576

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1989-3938890 19891124  
AN 1990-313686 [42] WPIDS  
AB DE 3938890 C UPAB: 19930928

A compsn. for producing a material with dielectric or pyroelectric properties includes finely divided, electrically conducting particles locked in a **ceramic** non-conducting matrix. The finely divided particles have a dia. which does not exceed 1 mm and are dispersed in a **ceramic** powder. The dispersion medium has a surface tension of no more than 0.0000035 N/mm and a dielectric constant greater than 6.

ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is simple to produce and is uniform in quality.

0/0

ABEQ JP 05504649 W UPAB: 19931119

Compsn. for producing a material with dielectric or pyroelectric properties has finely divided, electrically conducting particles locked in a **ceramic** non-conducting matrix. The particles have a dia. which does not exceed 1mm and are dispersed in a **ceramic** powder. The dispersion medium has a surface tension of no more than 0.0000035 N/mm and a dielectric constant greater than 6.

ADVANTAGE - Simple to produce and uniform in quality.

ABEQ EP 524925 B UPAB: 19940817

Starting composition for the production of a sintered material having dielectric or pyroelectric properties, in which finely divided particles formed on an electrically conductive material are included in a matrix consisting of non-conducting **ceramic**, without being in contact with one another, characterised in that A) finely divided particles (a) with a diameter not exceeding 1 micron and a powder (b) for the formation of the **ceramic** matrix are dispersed in a non-oxidatively acting dispersion medium (c) for the particles which has a surface tension not exceeding  $35 \times 10^{-6}$  N/mm and a dielectric constant greater than 6. B) wherein the finely divided particles (a) consist of: I: one or several of the following indicated substances; platinum, gold, **silver**, palladium, tungsten, iridium, rhodium, molybdenum, nickel, silicon, carbide, molybdenum silicide, titanium boride, titanium carbonitride, **zirconium** carbonitride, hafnium carbonitride, the carbides, **nitrides**, carbonitrides and borides of vanadium, niobium, tantalum, chromium, molybdenum and tungsten as well as carbon black, or II: the finely divided particles (a) consist of merely one of the following indicated substances: **titanium** carbide, **titanium nitride**, **zirconium** carbide, **zirconium nitride**, **zirconium** boride, hafnium carbide, hafnium **nitride**, hafnium boride, powder (b) consists of aluminium oxide, zirconium dioxide, beryllium oxide, silicon dioxide, aluminium titanate, magnesium oxide, silicon nitride, aluminium nitride, mullite, steatite, spinel, cordierite or a mixture of these substances.

Dwg.0/0

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:58:13 ON 30 JAN 2006

L23 7675 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (ZIRCONIUM CARBIDE? OR CHROMIUM CARBIDE? OR TITANIUM CARBIDE?)/CN

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:00:45 ON 30 JAN 2006)

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON COPPER/CN  
 L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SILVER/CN  
 L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ZINC/CN  
 L4 104237 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (ZINC ALLOY? OR COPPER ALLOY?)/CN  
 L5 381 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE ?/CN  
 L7 21 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON NITRIDE ?/CN

10/797818

L8 6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (CARBIDE/CN OR "CARBIDE (C174-)/CN OR "CARBIDE (C254-)/CN OR "CARBIDE (C334-)/CN OR "CARBIDE (C414-)/CN OR "CARBIDE (C94-)/CN)  
L10 201 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CHROMIUM NITRIDE?/CN  
L11 2123 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON TITANIUM NITRIDE?/CN  
L12 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3  
L13 2649 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L10 OR L11 OR L7 OR L8  
L14 1959868 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR COPPER OR CU OR ZN OR ZINC OR SILVER OR AG  
L15 71792 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR (CR OR CHROMIUM OR TI OR TITANIUM OR ZR OR ZIRCONIUM OR METAL) (5A)NITRIDE OR METAL(5A)CARBIDE  
L24 14051 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND (L15 OR (TIN OR ZRN OR CRN) (S)NITRIDE OR (ZR OR ZIRCONIUM OR CR OR CHROMIUM OR TI OR TITANIUM) (5A)CARBIDE)  
L25 9624 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR L4 OR STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L26 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER? OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID? OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
L27 5 L26 NOT L19

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 10 Oct 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1081673 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Adhesion properties of functionally gradient diamond-like carbon nanocomposite films

AUTHOR(S): Narayan, Roger J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Materials Science and Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, 30332-0245, USA

SOURCE: Adhesion Aspects of Thin Films (2005), 13-26. Editor(s): Mittal, K. L. VSP: Zeist, Neth. CODEN: 69HKD3; ISBN: 90-6764-421-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB Diamond-like carbon (DLC) is an amorphous material with a high fraction of sp<sup>3</sup>-hybridized carbon atoms. DLC exhibits hardness, wear resistance and chemical inertness properties close to those of diamond. Unfortunately, DLC films delaminate due to internal compressive stress. This paper describes processing and characterization of functionally gradient diamond-like carbon-metal nanocomposite films on Ti-6Al-4V **alloy**, which is commonly used in biomedical and aerospace applications. Internal stresses in diamond-like carbon thin films were reduced via incorporation of elements that form **carbides** (e.g., silicon and **titanium**), as well as incorporation of elements that do not form carbides (e.g., **copper** and **silver**). These materials were produced using a novel pulsed laser deposition process that incorporates a multicomponent rotating target. In addition, functionally gradient DLC-**silver** and DLC-titanium films of approx. 1 µm thickness were deposited on Ti-6Al-4V **alloy**. Transmission electron microscopy of the DLC-metal nanocomposite films revealed that these films self-assembled into particulate or layered nanocomposite structures that possessed a high fraction of sp<sup>3</sup>-hybridized carbon atoms. Scratch testing demonstrated good adhesion of the DLC-metal nanocomposite films to Ti-6Al-4V **substrates**.

10/797818

Nanoindentation testing of the DLC-metal nanocomposite films demonstrated that these films possessed high hardness and Young's modulus values of approx. 35 GPa and 350 GPa, resp. Wear testing using a CSM Linear Tribometer demonstrated wear lifetimes in excess of 300 000 cycles. These DLC-metal nanocomposite films can be optimized for specific medical applications; for example, DLC-silver nanocomposites have been shown to possess antimicrobial properties.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 03 Feb 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:93810 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:181477

TITLE: Powder blends from VC and Ti for manufacture of sintered knife blades

INVENTOR(S): Ryota, Kusanagi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akira, Hirai, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1502967	A1	20050202	EP 2004-290527	20040226
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK, HR				
US 2005025655	A1	20050203	US 2003-683249	20031009
JP 2005048276	A2	20050224	JP 2003-393424	20031125
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2003-51950	A 20030728

AB The sintered carbide alloy for manufacture of knife blades having high wear resistance, high hardness, and decreased sp. gr. contains 10-90% by weight of VC powder, and 10-90% of Ti or Ti-alloy powder for binder. The powder blend is packed into a mold, pressed to obtain a knife-blade preform, and heated for sintering at <1500°. The sintered knife blade has high hardness (Rockwell A-scale hardness ≥60) and sp. gr. ≤7 (comparable to that of steel). The starting powder blend optionally includes Ag at 0.3-3% as antibacterial addition, and Co at 2-10% as auxiliary binder to seal residual porosity after sintering.

IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(bactericide, composite knife blades containing; powder blends from vanadium carbide and Ti binder for manufacture of sintered knife blades)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 21 May 1999

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:312861 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:341501

TITLE: Titanium-based sintered cutting blade materials

INVENTOR(S): Hirai, Akira

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11131171	A2	19990518	JP 1997-329397	19971023
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-329397	19971023

AB The title sintered materials are obtained from compns. containing  
 ≤150 μm-size Ti powder ≈80, ≤20 μm-size  
**alloy** powder containing 60% Al and 40% V 6-8, ≤2 μm-size  
 Fe powder ≈1, ≤2 μm-size Cr3C2 or TiC powder  
 ≈10, and ≤2 μm-size **Ag** powder 1-3%.  
 Resulting blades have good corrosion resistance, lightwt., long  
 service life, and good **antibacterial** property.

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 11 Nov 1998

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:716352 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:327294

TITLE: Sintered knives with antibiotic effect

INVENTOR(S): Hirai, Akira

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19818365	A1	19981029	DE 1998-19818365	19980424
JP 10298611	A2	19981110	JP 1997-142877	19970425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-142877	A 19970425

AB Kitchen knives and shears are prepared from Ti or Ti **alloy**  
 containing TiC (5-50 weight% of the metal component) and **Ag** as  
**antimicrobial** component (0.1-10 weight% of the total). These  
 utensils are especially useful for preventing mass food poisoning in  
 schools. The knives are manufactured by pressure molding the powdered  
 components at 1-15 t/cm2 and sintering under vacuum or inert gas at  
 <1500°.

IT 7440-22-4, **Silver**, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU  
 (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); TEM  
 (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)

(sintered knives with antibiotic effect)

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 15 Oct 1998

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:653615 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:331761

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528



10/797818

TITLE: **Antibacterial** metal-resin laminates  
INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Kenji; Kizawa, Tatsuto  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yodogawa Steel Works, Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10264297	A2	19981006	JP 1997-69335	19970324
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-69335	19970324

AB Title laminates are prepared by applying heat-curable adhesives on metal plates, heating, and laminating resin films which contain **antibacterial** agents (0.05-30 parts per 100 parts resins) having average particle diameter  $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$  and comprising silicon carbide or silicon oxide 30-80, aluminum oxide 10-40, titanium oxide 9-30, and **silver** or **copper**  $\leq 1$  parts. The laminates may be thermally bonded without heat-curable adhesives. Thus, a 150  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick vinyl chloride resin film containing 0.3% **antibacterial** agent, comprising silicon **carbide** 50, aluminum oxide 30, **titanium** oxide 29.99, and **silver** 0.01 parts, was laminated on a chromate-treated galvanized steel plate using polyester-based adhesive and heated at 199° to give a laminate having good **antibacterial** properties.

IT 7440-22-4, **Silver**, uses 7440-50-8, **Copper**, uses  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(**antibacterial** agent; preparation of **antibacterial** metal-resin laminates)

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:03:05 ON 30 JAN 2006)  
L28 7523 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L29 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER? OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID? OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
L30 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 NOT L21  
L31 7 DUP REM L30 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-221081 [23] WPIDS  
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-736792 [72]; 2005-039256 [04]; 2005-047040 [05]; 2005-122438 [13]; 2005-743773 [76]  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-182172  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-070554  
TITLE: Medical device, useful e.g. for implantation in the uterus or fallopian tubes, comprises a body structure having one or more surfaces having a plurality of nanostructured components associated with it.  
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 B05 B07 D22 P31 P32  
INVENTOR(S): ALFARO, A A; COLLIER, M D; DUBROW, R S; GERTNER, M E; KRONENTHAL, R L; ROGERS, E J; SLOAN, L D  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NANO-N) NANOSYS INC

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

COUNTRY COUNT: 109  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005038498	A1	20050217	(200523)*		42
WO 2005084582	A1	20050915	(200561)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS					
IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR					
TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ					
DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP					
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA					
NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN					
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005038498	A1	Provisional	US 2003-463766P
		Provisional	US 2003-466229P
		Provisional	US 2003-468606P
		Provisional	US 2003-468390P
		CIP of	US 2003-661381
		Provisional	US 2004-549711P
		CIP of	US 2004-792402
		CIP of	US 2004-828100
		CIP of	US 2004-833944
		CIP of	US 2004-840794
			US 2004-902700
WO 2005084582	A1		WO 2005-US6807
			20050301

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-902700 20040729; US  
2003-463766P 20030417; US  
2003-466229P 20030428; US  
2003-468606P 20030505; US  
2003-468390P 20030506; US  
2003-661381 20030912; US  
2004-549711P 20040302; US  
2004-792402 20040302; US  
2004-828100 20040419; US  
2004-833944 20040427; US  
2004-840794 20040505

AN 2005-221081 [23] WPIDS  
CR 2004-736792 [72]; 2005-039256 [04]; 2005-047040 [05]; 2005-122438 [13]; 2005-743773 [76]

AB US2005038498 A UPAB: 20051125  
NOVELTY - Medical device (I) comprises a body structure having one or more surfaces having a plurality of nanostructured components associated with it.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) A device for creating an anastomosis in a patient by coupling a first vessel to a second vessel in an end-to-end or end-to-side anastomosis, the device comprising a tubular member comprising a plurality of nanostructured components associated with one or more surfaces of the tubular member;

(2) A method of treating a patient comprising contacting a region

of the patient with (I) comprising a surface and plurality of nanofibers associated with the surface; and

(3) A method of administering a drug compound to a body of a patient comprising providing a drug-eluting device comprising at least one surface, a plurality of nanofibers associated with the surface, and a drug compound associated with the plurality of nanofibers; introducing the drug-eluting device into a body of a patient; and delivering the drug compound into the body of the patient.

ACTIVITY - Antifouling; Vulnerary; **Antimicrobial**. No biological data available.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Device (I) is useful for implantation in the uterus or fallopian tubes. (I) is useful as an intracorporeal or extracorporeal device, a temporary or permanent implant, a stent, a vascular graft, an anastomotic device, an aneurysm repair device, an embolic device or an implantable device (orthopedic implants) (all claimed). (I) is also useful to prevent/reduce bio-fouling.

ADVANTAGE - The nanostructured components are embedded in a biocompatible polymer and the plurality of nanostructured components enhance one or more of adhesion, non-adhesion, friction, patency or anti-biofouling of (I) with one or more tissue surfaces of a body of a patient (claimed). (I) increases fluid flow due to hydrophobicity, increases adhesion and biointegration. (I) has enhanced surface areas. Dwg.0/6

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602723 [68] WPIDS  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-449750  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178556  
 TITLE: Transcutaneous device dressing for controlling infection, includes **antimicrobial** material without adhesives on bottom dressing having slit.  
 DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D22 P34  
 INVENTOR(S): BURRELL, R E; YIN, H Q  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUCR-N) NUCRYST PHARM CORP; (WEST-N) WESTAIM BIOMEDICAL CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 96  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001068179	A1	20010920	(200168)*	EN	34
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW					
MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE					
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP					
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT					
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001039069	A	20010924	(200208)		
EP 1263493	A1	20021211	(200301)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL					
PT RO SE SI TR					
KR 2002086640	A	20021118	(200320)		
JP 2003526482	W	20030909	(200360)		46
AU 2001239069	B2	20041118	(200504)		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
Searcher	:	Shears	571-272-2528

WO 2001068179	A1	WO 2001-CA304	20010309
AU 2001039069	A	AU 2001-39069	20010309
EP 1263493	A1	EP 2001-913440	20010309
		WO 2001-CA304	20010309
KR 2002086640	A	KR 2002-711960	20020912
JP 2003526482	W	JP 2001-566740	20010309
		WO 2001-CA304	20010309
AU 2001239069	B2	AU 2001-239069	20010309

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001039069	A Based on	WO 2001068179
EP 1263493	A1 Based on	WO 2001068179
JP 2003526482	W Based on	WO 2001068179
AU 2001239069	B2 Previous Publ. Based on	AU 2001239069 WO 2001068179

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-524027 20000313

AN 2001-602723 [68] WPIDS

AB WO 200168179 A UPAB: 20011121

NOVELTY - Transcutaneous device dressing comprises an **antimicrobial** material provided without the use of adhesives at the upper and lower surfaces of a bottom dressing (22) and at least at the lower surface of a top dressing (20); and a slit (26) in the bottom dressing allowing the bottom dressing to contact the skin and a portion of the medical device protruding from the skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Transcutaneous device dressing comprises a top (20) and a bottom (22) dressing, both formed from a flexible material and having surfaces facing the skin when the dressing is in use. The bottom dressing has a slit (26) extending from one edge inwardly to a termination point (28) within the confines of the bottom dressing. An **antimicrobial** material is provided without the use of adhesives at the upper (38) and lower surfaces of the bottom dressing and at least at the lower surface (42) of the top dressing.

In use, the bottom dressing is placed next to the skin. The slit allows the bottom dressing to surround the puncture site so that the lower surface of the bottom dressing is in contact with the skin and the upper surface of the bottom dressing is in contact with a portion of the medical device protruding from the skin. The top dressing is placed above the puncture site so that its lower surface is in contact with a portion of the medical device protruding from the skin. Consequently, a part of the medical device protruding from the skin from above and below is exposed to the **antimicrobial** activity of the **antimicrobial** material.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of dressing the puncture site of a transcutaneous medical device by:

(1) providing the transcutaneous device dressing, sliding the bottom dressing in place next to the skin;

(2) applying the top dressing above the bottom dressing so that the lower surface at the top dressing is in contact with a portion of the medical device protruding from the skin;

(3) applying a water- or alcohol-based electrolyte to the dressing to release the **antimicrobial** material, and

(4) fixing the top and bottom dressings to the skin.

USE - For dressing the puncture site of a transcutaneous medical device to limit or control infection by microorganisms from the

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surrounding skin and a portion of the medical device that protrudes from the skin of a patient.

ADVANTAGE - The transcutaneous device dressing provides ease of placement. It is more effective than disc-type dressings which are laid flat under the transcutaneous device and which have only a limited portion (less than 3 mm thickness) in contact with the portion of the medical device protruding from the skin. The **antimicrobial** material is provided without adhesives which limit the effectiveness and long lasting ability of the material and which can be irritating to the skin.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic perspective view of a three-layer transcutaneous device dressing.

First layer 12

Second layer 14

Third layer 16

Top dressing 20

Bottom dressing 22

Fold line 24

Slit 26

Termination point 28

Upper surface of bottom dressing 38

Lower surface of top dressing 42

Dwg.2/6

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-417458 [44] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-309348

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-126041

TITLE: Endovascular stents comprise stent material, **antimicrobial** agent and optional antiinflammatory agent, provide immediate mechanical support to maintain vessel patency and slowly release active agents.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D16 D22 P34

INVENTOR(S): LEE, C C

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LEEC-I) LEE C C

COUNTRY COUNT: 22

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001021229	A1	20010329	(200144)*	EN	27
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA CN JP					
AU 2001013667	A	20010424	(200144)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001021229	A1	WO 2000-US40979	20000922
AU 2001013667	A	AU 2001-13667	20000922

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001013667	A Based on	WO 2001021229

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-404577 19990923

AN 2001-417458 [44] WPIDS

AB WO 200121229 A UPAB: 20010809

NOVELTY - Endovascular (cardiovascular) stents comprise a stent material and an **antimicrobial** agent.

ACTIVITY - Antiarteriosclerotic; **antibacterial**; fungicide; virucide.

No biodata provided.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The stents are used to treat atherosclerotic plaques and atheromatous lesions (claimed). They are following angiography or bypass surgery to concomitantly support the blood vessel and treat the blood vessel tissue or the plaque by killing disease-causing microbes and relieving inflammation. They are used to administer **antimicrobial** agents such as disinfectants, antiseptics, antibiotics and **antimicrobial** polymers (aminoglycosides, amphenicols, ansamycins, beta -lactams, lincosamides, macrolides, polypeptides, tetramycins, cycloserine, mupirocin, tuberin, diaminopyridines, nitrofurans, quinolones and their analogs, sulfonamides, sulfones), antifungals (polyenes, allylamines, imidazoles, thiocarbamates and triazoles, acrisorcin, amorolfine, biphenamine, bromosalicylchoranilide, buclosamide, calcium propionate, chlorphenesin, ciclopirox, cloxyquin, coparaffinate, diamthazole dihydrochloride, exalamide, flucytosine, halethazole, hexetidine, loflucarban, niufuratel, potassium iodide, propionic acid, pyrithione, salicylanilide, sodium propionate, sulbentine, tenonitrozole, triacetin, ujothion, undecylenic acid, **zinc** propionate) and/or antivirals (nucleoside analogs, acemannan, acetylleucine, monoethanolamine, amantadine, amidinomycin, delavirdine, foscarnet sodium, indinavir, interferon (IFN)- alpha , IFN- beta , IFN- gamma , kethoxal, lysozyme, methisazone, moroxydine, nevirapine, podophyllotoxin, ribavirin, rimantadine, ritonavir, saquinavir, stallimycin, statolon, tromantadine, xenazoic acid) and antiinflammatory drugs including non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (aminoarylcarboxylic acid derivatives, arylacetic acid derivatives, arylbutyric acid derivatives, arylcarboxylic acids, arylpropionic acid derivatives, pyrazoles, pyrazolones, salicylic acid derivatives, thiazine carboxamides, epsilon -acetamidocaproic acid, s-adenosylmethionine, 3-amino-4-hydroxybutyric acid, amixetrine, bendazac, benzydamine, alpha -bisabolol, bucolome, difenpiramidem, ditazol, emorfazone, fepradinol, guaiazulene, nabumetone, nimesulide, oxaceprol, paranuline, perisoxal, proquazone, superoxide dismutase, tenidap and zileuton.

ADVANTAGE - The stent provides immediate mechanical support to maintain the patency of the treated blood vessel and also slowly releases **antimicrobial** and optional antiinflammatory agents directly into the diseased blood tissue or plaque infected by microbes to treat any microbial infection and inflammation.

Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-380780 [33] WPIDS

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-286219

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-115787

TITLE: Grindstone processing method for grinding cutter and metals involves coating grindstone with **antimicrobial** metal sol consisting of **silver, copper, zinc, tin, lead, magnesium and titanium.**

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

DERWENT CLASS: D22 L02 M13 P61  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHUK-N) CHUKYO KENMA KK; (NINA-I) NINAGAWA M;  
(OKAH-N) OKAHATA TOKAI KK  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2000127047	A	20000509	(200033)*		5

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2000127047	A	JP 1998-338368	19981022

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1998-338368 19981022

AN 2000-380780 [33] WPIDS

AB JP2000127047 A UPAB: 20000712

NOVELTY - The grindstone is coated with **antimicrobial** metal sol to form **antimicrobial** film surrounding the grinding particles. The **antimicrobial** coating includes metals like **silver, copper, zinc**, tin, lead, magnesium and titanium, oxide of **ceramic, zirconium, chromium**, silicon **carbide**, silicon, diamond, silica and mullite.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacturing method of **anti-microbial** metal soluble

USE - For grinding cutter such as knife, door knob, metals used in **stainless steel** bathtub and buffet.

ADVANTAGE - Prevents contamination of foodstuff processed using knife from common bacteria, fungi. Provides good sanitary effect in bathtub and buffet.

Dwg.1/2

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 7 JAPIO (C) 2006 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-298611 JAPIO

TITLE: **ANTIBACTERIAL SINTERED CUTTING TOOL**

INVENTOR: HIRAI AKIRA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HIRAI AKIRA

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10298611	A	19981110	Heisei	B22F005-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1997-142877 19970425

ORIGINAL: JP09142877 Heisei

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-142877 19970425

SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1998

AN 1998-298611 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain material-blending conditions and a treatment temperature for providing **antibacterial** characteristic to a cutting tool composed of a sintered compact in which titanium is used as an essential material and to provide an **antibacterial** sintered cutting tool combining first-class sharpness required of a

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

cutting tool for cooking with necessary toughness.  
 SOLUTION: Titanium powder or titanium-alloy powder is used as a first material, and **titanium carbide** powder and **silver** powder are used as a second material and a third material, respectively. A mixture of these materials is compacted in a die under (1 to 15) ton/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure and then sintered at ≤1500°C in vacuum or in rare gases, and the resultant sintered compact is edged to form a cutting tool. As to the blending proportions of the materials, the amount of the second material is regulated to 5-50 weight% of the amount of the first material, and the amount of the third material is regulated to 0.1-10 weight% of the total amount of the first and the second material, and further, the blending proportions of these materials are selected so that the hardness of the sintered compact becomes ≥HRC35.  
 COPYRIGHT: (C)1998, JPO

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-241605 [22] WPIDS  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1997-199651  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-077865  
 TITLE: Ultrafine **antibacterial ceramics** powder maintaining **bactericidal** effect for long period - including oxide(s) of **titanium**, **zinc**, manganese and aluminium, silicon **carbide** or oxide and **silver** or **copper**.  
 DERWENT CLASS: D22 E32 L02 P34  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TOKU-I) TOKUDA M  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 09077620	A	19970325	(199722)*		6
JP 3130775	B2	20010131	(200109)		5

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 09077620	A	JP 1995-274638	19950918
JP 3130775	B2	JP 1995-274638	19950918

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3130775	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 09077620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1995-274638 19950918

AN 1997-241605 [22] WPIDS

AB JP 09077620 A UPAB: 19970530

Ultrafine **antibacterial ceramics** powder, having a particle size of not more than 1 μm, comprises 30-50 weight % of silicon carbide or silicon oxide, 15-25 weight % of alumina oxide, 7-15 weight % of manganese oxide, 7-15 weight % of **zinc** oxide, 2-5 weight % of titanium oxide and 0.1-1 weight % of **silver** or **copper**.  
 USE - The ultrafine **antibacterial ceramics**



powder can be coated or printed on various products to impart a long lasting **antibacterial** property.

ADVANTAGE - As the ultrafine **ceramics** powder efficiently radiates electromagnetic waves from near infrared to far infrared range, water molecule is resonated and the biological function of the bacterium is inhibited so the growth of the bacterium is inhibited. The electromagnetic waves in UV range resonate and excite manganese oxide and titanium oxide besides, the manganese oxide works catalytically to allow the titanium oxide show strong oxidation power, the bacteria in wide range can be killed and the odour from the bacteria can be decomposed. As **zinc** oxide is reduced and **silver** (or **copper**) can be prevented from becoming passive, the oligodynamic effect can be shown for a long time to maintain the **bactericidal** effect.  
Dwg.1/2

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-161245 [22] WPIDS  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1991-123613  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-069942  
 TITLE: Cloth with functional powdery granules bonded to it - giving it temperature retaining properties, **antibacterial** effect and deodorising effect.  
 DERWENT CLASS: A17 A60 A94 D22 F06 P21  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DAIK-N) DAIKURE KK  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 03097904	A	19910423	(199122)*		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 03097904	A	JP 1989-233394	19890908

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1989-233394 19890908

AN 1991-161245 [22] WPIDS

AB JP 03097904 A UPAB: 19930928

Mfg. a cloth with a functional powdery granule, such as **zirconium carbide** powder, **copper** sulphate, chitin, etc., a mixture of the functional powder such as far-infrared ray-radiating **ceramics** and a thermoplastic resin binder such as polyethylene is coated over a surface layer composed of a tearable base material, eg., low-strength nonwoven fabric, aluminium foil, etc., which is peelably bonded to a base material, to form a sheet with functional powder, and the sheet is laminated on a clothing material by positioning the mixture on the clothing material and heating causing the mixture to adhere to the clothing material under a pressure, followed by separation of the base material to obtain a cloth with functional powder or granule.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The cloth has good temperature retaining property, good **antibacterial** effect, and good deodorising effect, resulting from the functional powdery granule bonded to the cloth.

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L32            8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
                 OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
                 OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?) (5A) (ARTICLE OR WARE)  
L33            8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
                 OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
                 OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?) (5A) (ARTICLE OR WARE)  
L34            8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L33  
L35            8 DUP REM L34 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L35 ANSWER 1 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:695216 PROMT  
TITLE: Companies. (A O Smith Electrical Products  
Co-KRAL-USA) (Directory)  
SOURCE: Power Engineering, (Dec 2005) Vol. 109, No. 12, pp.  
79(45).  
ISSN: ISSN: 0032-5961.  
PUBLISHER: PennWell Publishing Corp.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter  
LANGUAGE: English  
WORD COUNT: 44432

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB The Companies section of the Buyers' Guide lists more than 1,750  
companies that supply products and services to the power generation  
industry. Companies are listed alphabetically along with their  
address, phone and fax numbers, e-mail address, web address, and a  
short company description.

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Subscription: \$28.00 per year. Published monthly. P O Box 1440, Tulsa,  
OK 74101.

L35 ANSWER 2 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:721315 PROMT  
TITLE: Price movements February 2002.  
SOURCE: PPI Detailed Report, (Feb 2002) pp. 1(164).  
ISSN: ISSN: 1099-2855.  
PUBLISHER: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter  
LANGUAGE: English  
WORD COUNT: 243346

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.2 percent in  
February, seasonally adjusted. This rise followed a 0.1-percent  
advance in January and a 0.6-percent decrease in December. At the  
earlier stages of processing, prices for intermediate goods edged down  
0.1 percent in February, after a similar decline in the prior month,  
and the crude goods index turned down 0.8 percent, following a  
3.7-percent increase in January. (See table A.)

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Subscription: \$56.00 per year. Published monthly. 2 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20212.

L35 ANSWER 3 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:372498 PROMT  
TITLE: COMPANY.  
SOURCE: Implement & Tractor, (Annual 2001) pp. 4.  
ISSN: 0019-2953.  
PUBLISHER: Freiburg Publishing Co. Inc.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter  
LANGUAGE: English  
WORD COUNT: 78063  
\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB A & I PRODUCTS

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Subscription: \$25.00 per year. Published bimonthly. 2302 West 1st Street, Cedar Falls, IA 50613. FAX 319-277-3783.

L35 ANSWER 4 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1301199 PROMT  
TITLE: Recalculation of seasonal adjustment factors.  
SOURCE: PPI Detailed Report, (Jan 2000) pp. 9(178).  
ISSN: 1099-2855.  
PUBLISHER: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter  
LANGUAGE: English  
WORD COUNT: 263705  
\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB Effective with this report, seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect 1999 price movement patterns for stage-of-processing (SOP) and commodity groupings. This routine annual recalculation may affect seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from January 1995 to the present. Revised seasonally adjusted data for this period, as well as seasonal factors for commodity indexes to be used through December 2000, are available, on request, from BLS. The table below shows 1999 monthly seasonally adjusted percent changes for the three major SOP categories calculated with the old seasonal factors, compared with the percent changes for recalculated indexes. The latter incorporate new seasonal factors that reflect 1999 price movement patterns.

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L35 ANSWER 5 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1301354 PROMT  
TITLE: Improvements in the PPI for physicians.  
SOURCE: PPI Detailed Report, (Feb 2000) pp. 8(170).  
ISSN: 1099-2855.  
PUBLISHER: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter  
LANGUAGE: English

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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WORD COUNT: 262702

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB Changes in the Publication Structure

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L35 ANSWER 6 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1301356 PROMT

TITLE: Price movements March 2000.

SOURCE: PPI Detailed Report, (March 2000) pp. 1(173).

ISSN: ISSN: 1099-2855.

PUBLISHER: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter

LANGUAGE: English

WORD COUNT: 263803

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 1.0 percent in March, seasonally adjusted. This rise followed a 1.0-percent rise in February and no change in January. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods rose 0.9 percent, following a 0.8-percent gain in the prior month. The crude goods index increased 1.8 percent, after a 4.2-percent advance February. (See table A.)

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L35 ANSWER 7 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1301358 PROMT

TITLE: Price movements April 2000.

SOURCE: PPI Detailed Report, (April 2000) pp. 1(173).

ISSN: ISSN: 1099-2855.

PUBLISHER: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter

LANGUAGE: English

WORD COUNT: 267524

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.3 percent in April, seasonally adjusted. This decrease followed increases of 1.0 percent in February and March. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.1 percent, the same as a month ago. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods fell 0.1 percent, after posting a 0.9-percent gain in the prior month. The crude goods index turned down 2.5 percent, following a 1.8-percent advance a month earlier. (See table A.)

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L35 ANSWER 8 OF 8 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1301841 PROMT

TITLE: Price movements May 2000.

SOURCE: PPI Detailed Report, (May 2000) pp. 1(173).

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/797818

ISSN: ISSN: 1099-2855.  
PUBLISHER: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter  
LANGUAGE: English  
WORD COUNT: 263605

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods showed no change in May, seasonally adjusted. This followed a 0.3-percent decrease in April and a 1.0-percent gain in March. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.2 percent, after increasing 0.1 percent for 2 consecutive months. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods fell 0.1 percent, the same rate as last month. The crude goods index turned up 3.2 percent, following a 2.5-percent decline a month earlier. (See table A.)

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SET COST OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:32:38 ON 30 JAN 2006

E COPPER/CN 5  
L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON COPPER/CN  
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L3 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ZINC/CN  
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E ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE/CN 5  
L5 381 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE ?/CN  
L6 2311 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (CHROMIUM NITRIDE ? OR TITANIUM  
NITRIDE ?)/CN  
E NITRIDE/CN 5  
L7 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON NITRIDE ?/CN  
E CARBIDE/CN  
L8 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (CARBIDE/CN OR "CARBIDE (C174-)/CN OR  
"CARBIDE (C254-)/CN OR "CARBIDE (C334-)/CN OR "CARBIDE  
(C414-)/CN OR "CARBIDE (C94-)/CN)  
L9 2643 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:36:23 ON 30 JAN 2006

L\*\*\* DEL 71769 S L9 OR (CR OR CHROMIUM OR TI OR TITANIUM OR ZR OR ZIRCONIU  
L\*\*\* DEL2826136 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR ZINC OR COPPER OR SILVER OR AG OR  
L\*\*\* DEL 25458 S L10 AND L11  
L\*\*\* DEL 3 S L12 AND LO W?/AU  
D TI AU 1-3  
D .BEVSTR1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:42:15 ON 30 JAN 2006

L10 201 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CHROMIUM NITRIDE?/CN  
L11 2123 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON TITANIUM NITRIDE?/CN  
L12 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3  
L13 2649 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L10 OR L11 OR L7 OR L8

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:44:00 ON 30 JAN 2006

L14 1959868 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR COPPER OR CU OR ZN OR ZINC OR  
SILVER OR AG  
L15 71792 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR (CR OR CHROMIUM OR TI OR  
TITANIUM OR ZR OR ZIRCONIUM OR METAL) (5A)NITRIDE OR  
METAL (5A) CARBIDE  
L16 11095 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L15  
L17 7515 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR L4 OR  
STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L18 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND LO W?/AU  
D KWIC  
D QUE L17  
L19 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
L\*\*\* DEL 1009 S MICROBIOCID?  
D KWIC

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 30 JAN 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 30 JAN 2006

D QUE L19

D L19 1-18 .BEVSTR

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,

JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:52:48 ON 30 JAN 2006

L20 5865 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR  
STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L21 29 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
L22 29 DUP REM L21 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
D 1-29 IBIB ABS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:58:13 ON 30 JAN 2006

L23 7675 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (ZIRCONIUM CARBIDE? OR CHROMIUM  
CARBIDE? OR TITANIUM CARBIDE?)/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:00:45 ON 30 JAN 2006

L24 14051 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND (L15 OR (TIN OR ZRN OR  
CRN) (S)NITRIDE OR (ZR OR ZIRCONIUM OR CR OR CHROMIUM OR TI  
OR TITANIUM) (5A)CARBIDE)  
L25 9624 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR L4 OR  
STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L26 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
D QUE L23  
D QUE L26  
L27 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 NOT L19  
D 1-5 .BEVSTR

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,

JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:03:05 ON 30 JAN 2006

L28 7523 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND (SUBSTRATE OR ALLOY OR  
STAINLESS STEEL OR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC)  
L29 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?)  
L30 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 NOT L21  
L31 7 DUP REM L30 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
D 1-7 IBIB ABS

FILE 'RAPRA, PROMT, PLASPEC' ENTERED AT 15:07:14 ON 30 JAN 2006

L\*\*\* DEL 33 S L21  
L\*\*\* DEL 37 S L29  
L\*\*\* DEL 37 S L32 OR L33  
L\*\*\* DEL 37 DUP REM L34 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
D KWIC  
L\*\*\* DEL 19 S L35 AND (WARE OR ARTICLE)  
L\*\*\* DEL 30 S L35 NOT (PY=>2004 OR PD=>20040310)  
L\*\*\* DEL 17 S L\*\*\* AND (WARE OR ARTICLE)  
D 1-17 IBIB ABS

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:09:56 ON 30 JAN 2006

L\*\*\* DEL 63119 S (SILVER OR ZINC OR COPPER)/CT  
E NITRIDES/CT 5

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E CARBIDE/CT 5  
E ZIRCONIUM NITRIDE/CT 5

FILE 'RAPRA, PROMT, PLASPEC' ENTERED AT 15:12:02 ON 30 JAN 2006  
L32 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?) (5A) (ARTICLE OR WARE)  
L33 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTI(W) (BACTER?  
OR MICROB?) OR ANTIBACTER? OR MICROBIOCID? OR MICROBICID?  
OR BACTERICID? OR BACTERIOCID?) (5A) (ARTICLE OR WARE)  
L34 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L33  
L35 8 DUP REM L34 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'RAPRA, PROMT, PLASPEC' ENTERED AT 15:15:14 ON 30 JAN 2006  
D 1-8 IBIB ABS

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:15:17 ON 30 JAN 2006

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file  
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 29 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 872967-60-7  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 29 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 872967-60-7

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
\* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
\* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMI  
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and  
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of  
experimental property data in the original document. For information  
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Jan 2006 VOL 144 ISS 6  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Jan 2006 (20060129/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 JAN 2006 (20060128/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DA

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>  
[http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04\\_mesh.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html)  
[http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05\\_med\\_data\\_changes.ht](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht)  
[http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05\\_2006\\_MeSH.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html)

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT  
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 25 January 2006 (20060125/ED)

FILE EMBASE

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 26 Jan 2006 (20060126/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 JAN 2006 <20060124/UP>  
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200606 <200606/DW>  
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,  
PLEASE VISIT:

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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[http://www.stn-international.de/training\\_center/patents/stn\\_guide.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf)

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER  
GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpi/>

>>> FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT  
DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX  
FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.  
FOR FURTHER DETAILS:  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpifv/>

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES WILL BE REVISED FROM UPDATE 200601.  
PLEASE CHECK:  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/dwpieref/reftools/classif>

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE  
[http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc\\_reform.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html)  
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf> <<<

FILE CONFSCI  
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 25 May 2005 (20050525/ED)

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 26 Jan 2006 (20060126/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS  
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 JAN 2006 (20060125/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED  
TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2006 <20060102/UP>  
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.  
USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER  
DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE RAPRA  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 JAN 2006 <20060123/UP>  
FILE COVERS 1972 TO DATE

>>> Simultaneous left and right truncation is available in the  
basic index (/BI), and in the controlled term (/CT),  
geographical term (/GT), and non-polymer term (/NPT) fields. <<<

>>> The RAPRA Classification Code is available as a PDF file

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>>> and may be downloaded free-of-charge from:  
>>> [http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/rapra\\_classco](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/rapra_classco)

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.  
USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER  
DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE PROMT

FILE COVERS 1978 TO 28 JAN 2006 (20060128/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate  
substance identification.

FILE PLASPEC

FILE LAST UPDATED: JUNE 13, 1997

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate  
substance identification.